The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII.....NO. 5103. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1868. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

PRICE ADVANCED—98 AND INTEREST!

DESIRABLE, STEADY INVESTMENT.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST IN GOLD COIN.

The sales of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company have recently been so rapid and extensive that the full amount which the Company had proposed to sell at the original price of ninety-five and interest has been marketed, and the price has been advanced to ninety-eight and interest.

The prospects of the Road and the affairs of the Company are exceedingly promising, so as to justify the claim of this Company to be the most favored, productive and valuable Corporation on the Continent.

The Act of Congress confers upon the Corporations, besides the right of way across the territories, a gift of 12,800 acres of the public lands per mile, contiguous to this line, and an appropriation from the National Credit of SIXTY MILLIONS in 6 PER CENT. BONDS, delivered as the work progresses; or half the estimated cost of the through line and Branches. These Subsidy Bonds the Companies may cancel in a course of years by the transportation-services of the Roads, and a small percentage of its net earnings; they, therefore, constitute an element of great strength to the Corporations.

The Act further authorizes them to issue an equal amount of their own First Mortgage Bonds of corresponding denominations, *which shall be the first claim upon the whole railroad property, and to which the lien of the Government shall be subordinate*, as a means of more readily securing the remaining half of the capital for the construction; the equipment, &c., being provided out of the capital stock subscriptions and other sources.

The great CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD is, therefore, in an important sense, a SEMI-NATIONAL WORK, aided and commended by the people, the Legislative power, and the Executive officers, though its management is *administered with all the care and forethought of the most eminent private corporations*. Being under the constant supervision of the Government—who, being the principal creditor, accepts a subordinate and contingent lien—with so large an amount of additional capital also invested in the property pledged, it is believed that no securities now offered in the market possess the same claims to confidence and market value except those of the Government.

Under these favoring auspices very gratifying progress has been made in extending the railroad track from both directions. Nearly 1,000 miles of the Main Line and converging Branches between the Missouri River and the base of the Rocky Mountains have been built within three years. The Central PACIFIC RAILROAD has also steadily and successfully carried the Main-Stem Line from the steamboat navigation of the Pacific to the summit of the Sierra Nevadas, and into the Great Salt Lake basin east of the California line. Having overcome by far the most difficult and expensive portion of the whole line, the probabilities of the through connection with the Eastern lines being effected in 1870 amount almost to certainty.

The prominent feature in the progress of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD is the remarkably large and profitable Local Business which is developed upon the completed portion; more than justifying the estimates of its projectors—that the immense traffic between the ports of California and the Mining Regions of the Interior would sustain a first-class railroad line, even if the overland connection were not built. The net profit upon operating the link of less than one hundred miles, thus far reaches nearly two millions in gold; and this ratio will be doubled during the coming season, when the entire mountain transit is made by the locomotive. With every extension of the track, the business and profits of the completed part are increased; so that when the overland through traffic shall be centered upon the Central Road, the general prosperity of the Company will be without parallel, and its Securities appreciated accordingly.

The results already attained, although under comparatively unfavorable circumstances, afford substantial ground for believing the CENTRAL PACIFIC to be the

MOST FAVORED, PRODUCTIVE, AND VALUABLE RAILROAD ENTERPRISE IN THE COUNTRY.

The Company are now offering for sale a limited amount of their

FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold Coin,

in sums of $1,000 each, at 98 per cent. of their par value and accrued interest from Jan. 1, in currency.

These Bonds, it is believed, possess the elements of *safety, reliability and profit*, in a greater degree, than any other class of Corporate Securities now offered, and are therefore very desirable for steady investments of surplus capital.

Investors will bear in mind the following advantages:

I. They are the first mortgage on one of the most valuable and productive lines of railroad in the world.

II. The actual earnings from local business in 1867 were more than four times the annual interest engagements.

III. The hard part of the work is now done, and the prospects of rapid completion are favorable.

IV. The Company have liberal subsidies, which enable them to prosecute the work with great vigor.

V. The management has been exceedingly prudent and frugal.

VI. There is already a large and growing settlement on the completed and graded line.

VII. The lands promise to be of immense value, 37,038 acres having been already sold.

VIII. Both principal and interest are explicitly made payable in gold coin.

IX. Both the aggregate amount of issue and their standing in Europe will insure for them continued activity and a high rank among standard securities.

At this time they yield nearly

NINE PER CENT. UPON THE INVESTMENT.

Holders of Government Securities have an opportunity of exchanging them for Central Pacific Bonds bearing an equal rate of interest, with the principal abundantly secured, and of

REALIZING A PROFIT OF FROM TEN TO FIFTEEN PER CENT. IN ADDITION.

Orders sent with the funds through responsible Banks or Express Companies will receive prompt attention. Bonds sent by return Express to any address in the United States, at our cost. Information, Descriptive Pamphlets, Maps, &c., furnished on application at the office of the Railroad Company,

NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST.,

AND OF

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities, and Financial Agents of the C. P. R. R. Co.,

No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

TELEGRAMS.

Sailing of an Italian Fleet for the Rio Parana.

False Reports of Intended Chinese Movements Against Russia.

Prussian Honors to an American Envoy.

ITALY.

Departure of an Italian Naval Expedition to Paraguay.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 31—A. M.

Dispatches received from Florence last night allege that the Italian Government is about to send out a naval expedition to the Rio de la Plata, South America. Nothing is known as to the causes or the object of this movement. Prime Minister MENABREA, when interrogated on the subject, declined to give any explanation.

It is furthermore reported that an Italian fleet is now lying in the Bay of Naples, preparing to sail for South America.

NAPLES, Friday, Jan. 31—Evening.

The Italian fleet, now in this harbor, which has been getting ready for sea, has received orders to sail forthwith for the Rio Parana, Paraguay.

All information in regard to the expedition is rigorously witheld by the Government and the naval officers; its destination only is known.

Denial of the Report Concerning the Caving in of the Earth on the Side of Mount Vesuvius.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 31.

Dispatches were received at this Bureau several days ago, giving an account of the caving in of the earth on the side of Mount Vesuvius, whereby lives were lost and houses swallowed up. No such disaster has occurred.

CHINA.

The Report of an Intended Hostile Movement Against Russia Denied.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 31.

Dr. ARMINIUS VAMBERY, the well-known traveler in Central Asia, has written a letter to the London *Times*, in which he proves the absurdity of the reports that the Chinese Government is preparing a hostile movement against the Russians on the borders of the Empire.

PRUSSIA.

Honors to Gen. Carl Schurz.

BERLIN, Friday, Jan. 31.

Gen. CARL SCHURZ to-day dined with Count von BISMARCK and the members of the Federal Council of the North German States.

AUSTRIA.

Reassembling of the Austrian Reichsrath.

VIENNA, Friday, Jan. 31.

The Reichsrath will reassemble in this city on the 17th of February.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The North Carolina Convention.

RALEIGH, Friday, Jan. 31.

The Convention yesterday adopted, with a slight amendment, the article on the Governor and other Executive State officers as reported, the substance of which appears in previous telegrams.

Majority and minority reports on suffrage were presented.

A committee of five was appointed to report the names of persons entitled to be relieved from political disabilities.

The previous question was used liberally by the dominant party and denounced by the opposition.

To-day the report of the Committee on Militia was considered in Committee of the Whole. It requires every able-bodied male citizen between the ages of 21 and 40 years, without regard to color, to perform military duty, except those who have religious scruples.

The Convention, by a test vote, tabled Mr. DURHAM's resolution in favor of a general amnesty.

The reporter of the new daily, the *Carolinian*, was expelled from the hall by the President for the use of the word "niggers" in his report.

The South Carolina Convention.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, Jan. 31.

Nothing of general importance was done in the Reconstruction Convention here to-day. The Convention adjourned till Monday.

Twelve thousand dollars in State bills have been received from the State Treasurer for the expenses of members of the Convention.

The military have instructed the civil authorities to arrest MACKEY, the son of the President, who assaulted the reporter on Monday.

The Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, Miss., Friday, Jan 31.

In the Reconstruction Convention here to-day the report of the Committee on Printing was recommitted.

Mr. CLARKE (white) offered a resolution that no reporter be admitted within the bar who makes distinction in the members of the Convention. He had noticed that the *Clarion's* reporters had left "Mr." off when mentioning the names of colored members.

A motion to lay the resolution on the table prevailed by three majority.

Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, Jan. 31.

In the Convention to-day several additional articles of the report of the Finance Committee were adopted. One of them providing for a settlement with the State of West Virginia about her share of the State debt, and the appropriation of the amount, when paid, to the payment of the public debt of Virginia.

The Franchise Report will come up next week. Three members of the Committee signed the majority report, disfranchising those persons who are disfranchised by the Reconstruction acts. A substitute is reported by a Republican member of the Committee, and a minority report is made by the Conservative members of the Committee.

The Georgia Convention.

ATLANTA, Ga., Friday, Jan. 31.

The Bill of Rights was completed to-day by the Reconstruction Convention, and the subject of relief was debated, without any definite results, to the hour of adjournment.

The Georgia Radical State Convention—The Mayor of Savannah.

ATLANTA, Ga., Friday, Jan. 31.

The meeting of the Radical State Convention, which was fixed for the 19th of February, has been postponed to a day not announced.

It is stated that a Military Commission will proceed on Monday next to investigate certain charges alleged against the Mayor of Savannah.

The Arkansas Convention.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Friday, Jan. 31.

A special dispatch to the *Appeal* from Little Rock, Ark., says: In the Convention to-day the Committee appointed to memorialize Congress reported a petition for the appropriation of $3,900,000 to build and improve levees on the Mississippi and Arkansas Rivers along the States of Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, the same to constitute a loan, and twenty-five cents per acre to be levied on the lands benefited to reimburse the Government. After a sharp debate the report was adopted.

A report from the Select Committee on the continuance of the Freedmen's Bureau was presented, with a statement that malignant hatred prevails against freedmen to such an extent he cannot hope for justice unless the Bureau continued, &c. It was strongly opposed by Messrs. KYLE, BEASELY, WILSON, BRADLEY, CORBETT, (Radicals) and all the Conservatives, denying the truth of the preamble, and asserting respectively that the negroes had got impartial justice in their counties.

Mr. MASON, of Chicot, (negro) offered an amendment that if the Bureau continued, Gen. HOWARD be requested to appoint more efficient and honest agents than heretofore. Pending the previous question Mr. BROOKS obtained leave, and denied the statement imputed to him in reference to his daughter marrying a greasy negro.

A motion to adjourn prevailed.

The Louisiana Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 31.

The Convention to-day adopted the articles of the Constitution as far as 131, still under the title of "General Provisions."

From the Pacific Coast—Vancouvers Island to Join the Dominion of Canada.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Jan. 31.

A Victoria (Vancouver's Island) telegraphic dispatch says that a public meeting was held on the 29th inst., to discuss the expediency of the colony applying for admission into the Dominion of Canada.

A resolution in favor of consolidation, and declaring that an overland wagon road, to connect Victoria with the Dominion of Canada, is essential to the prosperity of Victoria, was unanimously adopted, and a committee was appointed to wait upon the Governor and ascertain the progress made, and to take further steps with reference to the union of the colony with Canada.

Alaska advices to the 25th of January represent all well. The Italian bark *Vittoria* went ashore at Point Wilson, but floated off with the flood tide.

Another Railroad Accident—A Train Thrown Down an Embankment and Burned.

HARRISBURG, Friday, Jan. 31.

A serious accident occurred about 2 o'clock this morning on the Pennsylvania Railroad, owing to the breaking of a rail. The fast line coming East, which left Pittsburg at 7:20 last evening, had reached Mill Creek, 156 miles east of Pittsburg, when the four last cars were thrown from the track. Two of them were sleeping-cars, one destined for New-York by way of Allentown, and one destined for Philadelphia. Immediately upon leaving the track they were overturned down an embankment and caught fire. Both of the sleeping cars and one of the ordinary passenger cars were consumed. The loss of life was confined to one woman, who appears to have been killed by the accident, and was afterward partly burned. One other woman was injured, but not dangerously, and several men were slightly burned. The train consisted of eight cars, and they contained but 67 passengers, which may partially account for the small loss of life.

The locomotive and first four cars remained upon the track, and, after the accident, resumed their way east with the passengers. The remains of the dead were carefully coffined, and the injuries of the wounded were attended to at Mifflin by Dr. MILLER, of Harrisburg, who was immediately dispatched to the scene of the disaster by Superintendent BLACK.

The train was running at ordinary speed, having received special instructions at a station six miles before not to make up any time. It was about 30 minutes late, and was in charge of Conductor CHASE. The sudden change in the weather yesterday and the intensity of the cold made the iron brittle, and no amount of care could prevent the breaking of rails. To guard against this the whole road is divided into sections, and patrolled by watchmen both day and night. The first rail which broke was broken in half, and the next one into five pieces, showing that the track had been in perfect condition until the passage of the locomotive and the first four cars over it.

The remainder of the train with the rest of the passengers arrived at Harrisburg at 10 o'clock this morning. The name of the only person killed is Mrs. ANNA DUGGEN, late of Pittsburg. The husband of this woman and her brother, together with PATRICK HUGHES and a party, were on their way to California. The husband had his hands and face slightly burned. The rest of the party escaped.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded by the accident:

Killed—ANNA DUGGEN, of Pittsburg.

Wounded—PATRICK DUGGEN, hand and face burned. Mrs. GEORGE ADAMS, West Philadelphia, slightly bruised. Mrs. MARY CROUSE, Crawfordsville, Kansas, slightly hurt. Mrs. Gen. RODMAN and daughter, of Rock Island, slightly injured. J. MANSUR, of Indianapolis, hurt in back. W. H. POWELL, Camden, N. J., hurt in head, W. WEIKLE, of Courtlandt-street, New-York, in back. DUGGEN was left at Mifflin with the remains of his wife.

The cars were lighted with candles and the stoves bolted to the floor, protected with wrought iron casing, and the doors of the stoves locked. The cars took fire from the candles.

Destructive Fire in Leavenworth.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Friday, Jan. 31.

Four buildings on Delaware-street were destroyed by fire this morning.

The principal losers are SCOTT & WOODRUFF, dry-goods dealers, who lose $27,000, and are partially insured. B. FLESHER, dry-goods dealer, loses about one-half of his stock, but is partially insured. SEEPER & Co., wholesale dealer in boots and shoes, lost their entire stock, but are fully insured. SINGOLSKY & Co., boot and shoe dealers, are partially insured. Miss DEMPSEY, milliner, lost her entire stock, but is insured for $2,000. The Mercantile Library, containing three thousand volumes, was totally destroyed. The property was partially insured. The buildings destroyed were valued at $50,000. The insurance amounts to $25,000. The occupants, who lose about $100,000, were insured for probably about $75,000.

The following are the principal losses and insurances by the fire this morning:

A. F. ANDERSON, No. 73 Delaware-street, loss on building, $10,000; SCOTT & WOODRUFF, dry goods, lost about half their stock, which is insured as follows: $5,000 in the Manhattan, $5,000 in the Home, $5,000 in the Security, and $2,500 each in the Lorillard and North American Companies, of New-York; JOHN W. BLAINE, loss on building $12,000; insured for $5,000 in the Home Company, of New-York; B. FLESHER, dry goods, lost about half his stock, insured in the Phœnix, New-York, for $2,500; Hartford, $4,000; Ætna, $3,500; North American, Philadelphia, $2,000; City Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, $800. SAMUEL COCHRAN, insured on building, $3,000 in the Putnam and Home. Mr. SEEPER, boots and shoes, lost the whole of his stock, but the amount is not ascertained, insured for $1,500 in the Hartford; $1,000 in the Home, New-Haven. JOSEPH RINGALSKY, building, total loss, insured for $3,000 in the Phœnix, $2,000 in the Home; loss on the stock only partial, insured in the Phœnix, Hartford, for $2,500. Mercantile Library, insured in the Phœnix, New-York, for $2,000.

Burglars Sentenced to State Prison in Massachusetts.

WORCESTER, Mass., Friday, Jan. 31.

In the Superior Court to-day, Judge DEVENS sentenced WM. H. DAVIS and EDWARD GEE, on four indictments for burglary, to seventeen years in the State Prison, and for highway robbery, to the State Prison for life. The parties are about twenty-one years of age.

Lynch Law in Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Jan. 31.

In Frankfort, Ky., a negro committed a brutal outrage on an Irish girl, 15 years of age, and afterward threw her over an embankment at the railroad tunnel, breaking her shoulder-blade and otherwise injuring her. The negro was subsequently arrested and lodged in jail. To-night a crowd of infuriated citizens assembled and forced the jail open, taking the negro out and hanging him to a tree on the top of the precipice where the young Irish girl was thrown over. Several shots were fired into his body while hanging. The Governor knew nothing of the object of the citizens until the prisoner had been taken from the jail, when he ordered the Adjutant-General and assistants to rescue him, but without effect.

Delegates to the Boston Commercial Convention—St. Louis and the Democratic Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 31.

Twenty-seven prominent merchants and business men of this city left this evening for Boston to attend the Commercial Convention there on the 5th of February.

A meeting of railroad, steamboat and hotel men, and citizens generally, will be held here to-morrow to take action to secure if possible, the holding of the National Democratic Convention in St. Louis.

Mayor THOMAS to-day vetoed the ordinance recently adopted by the City Council, repealing a part of the Sunday laws.

The New Massachusetts Liquor Law.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 31.

The Legislative Committee on the subject have reported a bill licensing liquor dealers, which will be presented in the House forthwith. The bill confers the power on the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the cities, and Selectmen of the towns to license in their several localities; the amount charged for license ranging from $25 to $5,000. The sales are forbidden between midnight and 5 A. M., and on any part of Sunday. The bill provides for punishment by fine or imprisonment for infractions of its provisions.

Consolidation of Western Railroads.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Jan. 31.

The *Gazette* says that the negotiations for some time pending have been concluded between the Baltimore and Ohio, the Marietta and Cincinnati, and the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad Companies, by which these lines, so far as working arrangements are concerned, are to be one.

The Little Miami Railroad Company have banished the lamps from their cars, and now use only candles.

Disaster to the Schooner Lone Star—Ten Lives Lost.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Friday, Jan. 31.

The schooner *Lone Star*, for Hilton Head, with ten passengers and three deck hands, left here on Tuesday, and was blown out to sea, where she was overhauled by the bark *Eureka*, from Antwerp. Only three persons were saved, and in such exhaustion they cannot tell what became of the others. The passengers were all negroes.

Attempted Murder at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Friday, Jan. 31.

Last night five men approached the house of W. L. PORTER, near the fair grounds; they called him out and fired at him; he returned the fire, but was instantly shot through the right arm. He managed to regain the house and closed the door. They then left PORTER, who is considered severely injured. He refuses to have his arm amputated. There is no clue to the perpetrators.

Boiler Explosion at Detroit—Two Persons Killed.

DETROIT, Friday, Jan. 31.

The boiler in a saw mill near Dexter, Mich., exploded to-day. Two brothers named ARNOLD were killed, and two other men were injured.

NEW-YORK.

Legislative Proceedings—Town Bonds—Appointments—Miscellaneous Business.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 31.

The Senate adjourned over to Monday night, without doing anything that was entertaining, surprising or instructive.

IN THE HOUSE

There was no great shakes, except that Mr. LAWRENCE, of Rockland, called up his resolution to remove from over the Speaker's desk the motto that was placed there by a unanimous vote of the Assembly, at the time of the murder of President LINCOLN, viz.: "I have a most solemn oath registered in heaven to protect, defend and preserve the Government." Mr. LAWRENCE advocated his motion with a liberal vehemence. Messrs. PITTS and ALLIS, on the Republican side, very plainly told the majority that they must take the chances of such a course of action. But it is to the credit of the leaders of the Democratic Party—Messrs. JACOBS, FLAGG, PRINCE, ACKERT and the Speaker—that the sacrilege contemplated by the gentleman from Rockland was not consummated, only twenty of the dominant party voting to take down the motto. I believe of the twenty who voted to remove the memento but a small fraction represented the country districts. The heft of the affirmative vote was from the cities.

TOWN BONDS.

The debate in the Senate on the propriety of permitting Savings Banks and Trust Companies to invest in the bonds issued by the several towns was participated in by Messrs. FOLGER, HALE, PALMER and CHAPMAN. It developed the fact that the Senate has a full allowance of speaking force, but that doctors of law disagree quite as much as doctors of medicine. Progress was reported, but that must be a legislative myth, for to me it looked as if the debate had elicited little except a wide diversity of opinion, promising anything but the advancement of the bill.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

Under an old statute, the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties have authority to designate two papers in which all general laws and laws applicable to each locality, shall be published. Of course the design of the law was to give information to the people, and as each Supervisor could only vote for one paper, where two were to be named, it was generally thought that it would average about right. But the present peculiar political division of the State now gives the printing in almost every county to papers expressing the same views, and necessarily addressing themselves only to a portion of the people. It is proposed now to so amend the law as to give the advertisements to the two papers having the largest circulation.

APPOINTMENTS.

I believe I omitted to mention at the time that the Trustees of the Capitol and public buildings, at their last meeting, removed all the Republicans and appointed Democrats. Col. MICHAEL CASSIDY is appointed Keeper of the Capitol; JOHN STEREUS, Keeper of the State Hall; ISRAEL NAUSBAUM, Keeper of the Geological Rooms—showing a consideration which entitles them to all praise. The dominant party decided, however, that these changes should not become fixed facts until the 1st of May, thus avoiding the necessity, on the part of the incumbents, of hunting up new homes and removing bag and baggage in midwinter.

LEO.

The Cole-Hiscock Murder Case—Yesterday's Proceedings in Court.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 31.

The interest existing in the Cole-Hiscock case again manifested itself yesterday by the attendance of spectators. Long before the opening of the Court the room was crowded, every seat being occupied, and the standing room also being taken up. The room was incapable of holding one half of the persons anxious to gain admission. This crowd was attracted by the fact that Judge PECKHAM on the previous day had set aside the writ of *certiorari* served in the case, and directed that the counsel should show cause yesterday why the trial should not take place at the present term. It was expected, therefore, by a large majority of those present that under the decision alluded to above that the prisoner would be brought into court and thus be made the "observed of all observers." But when the Court met at 10:15 A. M., to the great disappointment of the spectators, Gen. COLE was among the missing, he still occupying apartments in the jail.

At the opening of the Court District-Attorney SMITH said he would not call up the case of Gen. COLE until the civil case now pending before the Court was disposed of.

At 11:20 o'clock, after a decision had been rendered in the cause which occupied the attention of the Court from its opening, District-Attorney SMITH said he would like to make a motion in the Oyer and Terminer. It was in the case of The People *vs.* GEO. W. COLE. On Thursday, Mr. HADLEY, counsel for defendant, had presented affidavits to the Court in support of his motion to postpone the trial of the cause. These affidavits, it was agreed, should be filed with the Court. After filing them he (Mr. HADLEY) took them away with him, and has not returned them. The prosecution had sent for the papers, and learned from Mr. HADLEY that he had forwarded them by mail to Syracuse the previous evening.

Judge PARKER, one of the counsel for the defence, said that they were preparing the necessary papers, with a view to applying for the postponement of the trial, and desired until Saturday to present the appers.

The District-Attorney replied that he did not see the occasion for such delay. The counsel, who knew all about the case, (referring to Mr. HADLEY,) absented himself from court to-day. He should be present and the papers should be on file.

Judge PECKHAM—I think I shall let the case go over until to-morrow morning. I can make no further order relative to the papers and affidavits.

Civil business was then resumed by the Court, and the crowd of curiosity-seekers began to disperse.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 31.

Mr. FOLGER reported against amending the law relative to the rights and liabilities of husband and wife. Laid on the table. Also, ceding to the United States jurisdiction over David's Island.

Mr. MATTOON reported against making appropriations to meet existing deficiencies in Canal appropriations.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. PIERCE—Amending the act for the improvement of Brooklyn Heights, by authorizing the Commissioners to expend on the improvements all moneys collected from rents, &c.

By Mr. CHAPMAN—Amending the act relative to the powers and jurisdiction of Surrogates' Courts.

By Mr. HALE—Appropriating $250,000 in aid of construction of the Whitehall and Plattsburg Railroad.

By Mr. PALMER—Amending the Act relative to places of public amusement in New-York, by prohibiting the admission of minors under fourteen years of age, unless accompanied by guardians.

By Mr. PIERCE—Incorporating the People's Mutual Warehouse and Security Company.

Also, incorporating the American Trading Company of Buffalo.

Mr. CREAMER gave notice of a bill to amend the Registry Law, so as to provide that the affidavit of an elector shall be sufficient proof in the Metropolitan District of his right to vote.

Adjourned to Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

The Speaker presented the annual report of the Cooper Union; also, the annual report of the Paymaster-General; also, the annual report of the Adjutant-General.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

By Mr. SELKREG—To provide means for the extension of the Chenango Canal, Messrs. JACOBS and PITTS dissenting.

By Mr. FLAGG—To provide for the completion of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad.

By Mr. QUINN—Relative to the inspection of steam boilers.

By Mr. LOUNSBURY—Relative to the grant to WILLIAM ORTON and others, of the exclusive right to lay telegraph cable between the United States and France.

By Mr. JOHNSON—Relative to funds in assessments for local improvements in New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BAMLER—To amend the Niagara Frontier Police act.

By Mr. KEADY—To provide for the examination of the accounts of the several commissions in Brooklyn.

By Mr. PITTS—To create a harbor district and a board of wharves and piers therein.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. SELKREG—

Resolved, That the New-York Central Railroad be required to report to this House within ten days the width of opening or water-way between the piers where the track crosses the Cayuga Lake, between Auburn and Geneva; and also how far said water-way has been decreased by filling in the same within the past three years.

Adopted.

By Mr. LITTLE—Instructing Senators and Representatives in Congress to pass some law providing for the employment of disabled soldiers, and for their appointment to places in the Custom-houses, light-houses, &c. Laid on the table.

Mr. LOUNSBURY called up the resolution directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to take down the Lincoln motto over the Speaker's chair. Lost—22 to 69.

Adjourned to Monday evening.

THE STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Friday, Jan. 31.

The Constitutional Convention yesterday passed upon the report of the Committee on Cities and Villages in such a way as to cut off the formation of any further Commissions. To-day that action was reconsidered, and now the section stands substantially as in the present Constitution. I guess you may consider this as the end. I don't believe a quorum will ever again be got together.

Proceedings of the Convention.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 31.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock. Prayer by Rev. Mr. REESE. Several gentlemen gave notice to reconsider the votes by which various articles and sections had been adopted.

The Convention then took up the report of the Committee on Cities, the pending question being the substitute of Mr. MURPHY for the third section, which was lost—ayes 38, nays 58.

Mr. RUMSEY offered the following amendment to the 3d section, to be added thereto:

"Nothing in this article contained shall be construed to prohibit the Legislature from abolishing any office in such City, except the office of Comptroller and Mayor."

Mr. VERPLANCK moved to lay the subject on the table which was lost—ayes 37, nays 60.

After a short debate by Messrs. DALY, ROBERTSON, and others,

Mr. AXTELL moved the previous question on the amendment proposed by Mr. RUMSEY, which was carried—Ayes 71, nays 24.

Mr. JERVIS offered the following amendment: Add to the section as amended the following:

All persons elected by the people to the offices of Mayor, Comptroller and Chamberlain, in the several cities of the State, shall continue in office until the expiration of their several terms as provided by law.

Adopted.

Mr. E. BROOKS moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Lost—ayes 34, nays 60.

Mr. CURTIS moved that the third section be stricken out.

Mr. AXTELL moved the previous question. Carried and the motion to strike out was adopted.

Mr. LAPHAM offered as a substitute for section 4 the second section of the minority report, as follows;

"Any Mayor may be removed by the Governor, but only after due notice and an opportunity of being heard in defence, and for causes to be assigned in the order of removal. In case the office of any Mayor shall become vacant before the expiration of the term for which he was elected, the Governor shall fill the vacancy until the next annual charter election."

The substitute was lost.

Mr. RUMSEY moved to strike out the fourth section, which was carried.

Mr. DWIGHT moved to strike out the fifth section, and it was carried.

Mr. CURTIS moved to strike out the sixth section. Carried.

Mr. CURTIS moved to strike out the seventh section. Carried.

Mr. CURTIS moved to strike out the eighth section, on which the yeas and nays were demanded.

Mr. VEEDER moved to amend the eighth section by striking out the words "or some district or division thereof," which was lost.

Mr. ALVORD moved to amend section 8 by striking out the seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth lines, which was lost.

Mr. COMSTOCK moved to amend the eighth section by inserting the words "whose election or appointment is not provided for in this Article, or" so that it shall read: "All city officers whose election or appointment is not provided for in this Article, or whose offices may hereafter be created by law, " which was adopted.

The previous question was then ordered on the motion to strike out the eighth section, and the section was stricken out—ayes 59, nays 32.

Mr. FOLGER moved to strike out the ninth section, which was carried.

Mr. LAPHAM moved to strike out the tenth section, on which the previous question was ordered and the yeas and nays demanded.

The motion to strike out was adopted—yeas 57, nays 35.

There being no amendments made to section 11 it was retained.

Mr. ALVORD moved to strike out section 12, which abolishes the Board of Supervisors of New-York. The section was stricken out.

Mr. AXTELL moved to strike out the thirteenth section—carried.

Mr. RUMSEY moved to strike out the sixteenth section.

Mr. FRANCIS moved as an amendment, Section 9, Article 8, of the Constitution of the United States, which is as follows:

It shall be the duty of the Legislature to provide for the organization of cities and to restrict their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts and loaning credit, so as to prevent abuses in assessments and in contracting debt by such municipal corporations.

The amendment of Mr. FRANCIS was lost.

The motion of Mr. RAMSEY, to strike out the section, was then carried. Ayes 47, nays 28.

Mr. FRANCIS moved to substitute for the fifteenth section the amendment he had offered to the previous sections.

Mr. OPDYKE moved to amend inserting the word "provide" after the words "by general laws," and to add to the end of the section the following:

"But the Legislature shall not have power to make additions to the tax levies of the cities."

Mr. FRANCIS accepted the amendments.

Mr. BROOKS moved that the Convention do not take a recess until the consideration of the report before them be finished. Carried.

Mr. VEEDER moved to adjourn, which was lost.

The amendment of Mr. FRANCIS was lost.

Mr. RUMSEY moved to strike out the first section, and it was carried.

Section 16 was read and retained. It is as follows:

SEC. 16. Nothing in this article contained shall affect the power of the Legislature in matters of quarantine, or relating to the port of New-York, or the interest of the State in the lands under water and within the jurisdiction or boundaries of any city, or to regulate the wharves, piers or slips in any city.

Mr. VERPLANCK moved to reconsider the vote by which each section of the article was adopted. Table under rule.

Mr. OPDYKE offered an additional section as follows:

SEC. —. The restrictions on the power of the Legislature contained in section 12, article —, of this Constitution, shall apply to Common Councils of cities and to Boards of Supervisors of counties.

The section was adopted.

Mr. BERGEN moved to adjourn. Lost; yeas 18, nays 61.

The Convention then took a recess till 7 o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

ALBANY, N. Y., Friday, Jan. 31.

In the evening session the Convention continued the consideration of the report on cities, making various modifications and changes in the sections which were adopted last evening. As now adopted, the sections read as follows:

SECTION 1. There shall be chosen every —— by the electors at large of every city, a Mayor, who shall be the Chief Executive officer thereof, and whose duty it shall be to see that the duties of the various city officers are faithfully performed. He shall have power to investigate their acts, to have access to all books and documents in their respective offices, and to examine them and their subordinates on oath. The evidence given by persons so testifying shall not be used against them in any criminal proceeding against such persons. He shall also have power to suspend or remove such officers from office, whether they be elected or appointed, for violation or neglect of duty, to be specified in the order of suspension or removal; but no removal shall be made without reasonable notice to the party complained of, and on opportunity afforded him to be heard in his defence.

SEC. 2. All city, town and village officers whose election or appointment is not provided for in the Constitution, shall be elected by the electors of such cities, towns and villages, or of some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof as the Legislature shall designate for that purpose. All other officers whose election or appointment is provided for by this Constitution, and all officers whose offices may hereafter be created by law, shall be elected by the people, or appointed, as the Legislature may direct. Members of the common council shall hold no other office in the city, and no city officer shall hold a seat in the Legislature, and the acceptance of such a seat shall vacate his office.

The other sections follow as acted on this afternoon, and the whole article was then adopted and referred to the Committee on Revision.

The Convention adjourned.

Saturday morning the Convention will take up the report on State Prisons.

Election of Delegates to the Republican State Convention.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Friday, Jan. 31.

GEORGE A. BATCHELLER, WARREN DUKE and JOSEPH BANCUS have been elected delegates to the Republican State Convention from the Second District. The resolutions favor GRANT and FENTON.

The delegates from the First Assembly District, Chattauqua County, to the Republican State Convention, chosen to-night, are W. S. SESSIONS, M. P. BARNES and M. C. RICE.

MAYSVILLE, N. Y., Friday, Jan. 31.

The Convention in the First Assembly District, held here to-day, elected W. L. SESSIONS, M. P. BURNES and M. C. RICE delegates to the Syracuse Convention. Resolutions in favor of R. E. FENTON, after debate, were tabled almost unanimously.

The New-York Workingmen's Assembly

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 31.

In the Workingmen's Assembly it was resolved to present a bill to the Legislature prohibiting children under twelve years being employed in factories, and against the employment of minors more than four hours a day.

The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President, WM. J. JESSUP, of New-York; First Vice-President, HENRY B. MULHALL, of New-York; Second Vice-President, SAMUEL WHITNEY, of Lansingburg; Secretary, ALEXANDER TROOP, of New-York; Treasurer, JOHN NORTON, of Albany; Warden, RICHARD ROSE, of Poughkeepsie. The Assembly then adjourned *sine die*.

NEW-ORLEANS.

A Convention of Tenants—The Question of Rents—The West India Trade—The Convention.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Jan. 26, 1868.

We have had a Tenants' Convention, and they have met the landlords face to face, but, of course, the landlords, like the invited guest in the parable, began with one accord to make excuses for not consenting to cancel existing contracts. Still enough appeared from the conference to show that rent rates are much higher in New-Orleans than the business will justify. The assurances given by more than two hundred of the largest firms in the city is corroborated by the closed doors and placards of "*Maison a louér*," "*Chambre garnie, ou pas non garnie*,"—houses and rooms for rent—which abound throughout the city. New-Orleans is, in fact, too large for its population and commerce. Much of its up-river trade has been diverted directly across to New-York, and what is even worse, the Northern and Western cities have made a raid by rail into its best territory, and have been selling goods to its customers, until there is little business left, except the sale to the citizens themselves. Then there are heavy corporation taxes, with large intermediate profits imposed by the retail dealers, and various monopolies of food, fuel and water, all of which are deducted from sales by the merchant, or added to rents by the landlord, so that rents represent the aggregate cost of doing business in New-Orleans, and cannot well be reduced, except by a general reduction of all the costs of living. The result is, however, obvious and inevitable. Many business houses will close, and others will reduce their stocks to the probable demand. Landlords will be compelled to sympathize with and share this decline in business prosperity, or hold their tenements empty and under heavy taxes. It seems somewhat the same in all other cities. Even New-York does not seem to be exempt from the operation of the general decline.

THE WEST INDIA TRADE.

In the meantime, the national necessities call for an enlarged market for Western provisions and Eastern manufactures and shipping. Why have we not a continental policy for commerce? Why allow European nations to traffic at our very doors with neighbors from whose ports we are practically excluded? The Monroe doctrine only required that Europe should not colonize on this Continent. Why, Europe makes more out of her commerce with America than when she held title to the whole Continent. The Monroe doctrine is practically this: Europe shall have no "King or Kesar" in America, but she may take all the commerce of America. So, amused with this empty tub, we see the trade galleons of Europe sail past our ports, while our own vessels are growing barnacles at our own wharves. We need a commercial policy for this Continent. We need the equal or exclusive commerce with Central, insular and Southern America. Acquisition of territory, reciprocal treaties or the purchase of commercial privileges are indispensable to the prosperity of the Northern and Eastern States. The manufacturing interest was stimulated by that mammoth system of protection and bounties during the war. The Confederate cruisers blockaded the coast the war market took all the products which could be manufactured, and gave in exchange the notes of the nation. Peace reopened the ports and closed the war market, by stopping the national expenditures. The Southern States have ceased to contribute as formerly to the home demand or the foreign exportations. The shipping interest can no longer make transportation charters with the Government. They no longer have the same freights of domestic produce abroad. What, then, will repair and replace the prosperity of these two interests? An equal or exclusive commerce with the Southern half of the American continent. The political parties which have lost sight of principle and are steering by those floating icebergs—issues of interest—ought to see and seize upon this important policy. Not because it is either wise or just, though it embodies both, but because it will do more to relieve the suffering and restore the harmonies of the Union than any other measure. We need a ready-made market, and it lies at our doors. Will you not encourage with the influence of your name and journal a measure of so much consequence?

OUR CONVENTIONS.

Some of your graceless compatriots of the New-York Press have been calling our Conventions "Black Crook Conventions." That which is in session here has got over the pay trouble, and are devoting themselves to the solution of that very difficult problem how a minority in numbers, wealth and intelligence can permanently disfranchise their superiors in these elements of political power. Besides, a new difficulty has arisen. The Republican Party seems to be laminating into White Republican and Black Republican sections. The question in the Convention is, whether the category of those disfranchised by Congress shall be enlarged by additional exclusions. The White Republicans seem disposed to make a stand for their race. They will not submit to the proscriptive demands of the Black Republicans. They foresee if this last section shall exclude from the polls white people who do not agree with them it will be a very simple act to double on and defeat all the white men of their own party. Already have they manifested this determination. You remember the last Nominating Convention. Well, The *Tribune*—organ of the colored people—denounces Mr. WARMOTH, the white nominee of that Convention, as a carpet-bagger, who has too recently arrived in Louisiana, and has too little connection with, and comprehension of, its interests to be entrusted with them. It still maintains the claims of Mr. DUMAS, the colored candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination. This candidate refuses the nomination as Lieutenant-Governor, tendered him by the Convention, and the *Tribune* announces, in unequivocal terms, its purpose to recall the Convention or to have a new one. To this the *Republican*—white organ—responds that the Convention was in all respects a valid body, and that the *Tribune* is bound by its actions. Thus it stands at present. When it is remembered that the white Republican section was said by the *Tribune* not to have commanded more than two hundred votes at the last election, while the Black Republican element claims 82,000 voters in the State, the superior sagacity of the Anglo-Saxon becomes evident. He seems to have made merchandise of the African since he was first imported from bondage in Africa to servitude in the manual labor-school of the South. The Anglo-Saxon North and South divided the labor product of this African for a long time, the Anglo-Saxon of the North getting the larger share. Now the Anglo-Saxon of the North has indented the African to the Freedmen's Bureau, and levied a tax upon his labor. As an episode or side speculation, the Anglo-Saxon is getting up the African vote and bringing it into the political market. Hence the effort to control the electorial vote of the Africans in Louisiana. It will be a commodity very marketable and may bring more profit to the vote brokers than several cargoes of original Africans who had no right to vote. The progress of pulling the wool over the visual organ of the African has met with some obstruction. He does not like this *coiffure*. He perceives dimly through the operation that be is subject to the hereditary impunity of being sold. This is his destiny, and he seems doomed still to labor for the white man either Radical or rebel. For his garments they cast lots and they have parted his raiment among them.

CROP PROSPECTS.

There is no change to report on this important subject. From a perusal of the journals from every part of the South, the following extract from the New-Orleans *Times*, may be indorsed as a fair exposition:

"We are receiving gloomy advices from the interior. Destitution prevails seriously in the necessaries of life on the line of the Jackson Railroad. The negroes are killing off the stock; stealing, of course, flourishes. Planters are obliged to keep watch from hour to hour, to keep what little stock they have left. Depredations are increasing from day to day. As for preparations for planting this season, they are so few and far between as hardly worthy of notice."

W. M. B.

The National Lincoln Monument Association.

The Board of Officers of the National Lincoln Monument Association, of which Gov. OGLESBY, of Illinois, is Chairman, has issued an address to the public, for the purpose of reënlisting the interest and efforts of those who have already aided and encouraged them, and of securing the active sympathy and coöperation of others. They give a brief history of the origin of the corporation and the circumstances of its formation, and mention the causes of delay in beginning the work. At a meeting on the 2d inst., it was voted to take immediate steps to procure a suitable design for the monument, to cost a sum not exceeding $200,000. The proposals and designs are to be submitted on or before the 14th day of April, 1868, the third anniversary of President LINCOLN's death, and the work of construction is to be commenced as soon thereafter as practicable. The present available funds of the Association amount to $134,000; consisting of $84,000 of cash contributions invested in interest-bearing Government and State bonds; and $50,000 appropriated by the Legislature of Illinois. The latter amount, under the provisions of the act making the appropriation, cannot be used until the money now in the hands of the Association is expended in the erection of the monument, and no interest is, therefore, accruing upon that sum. About $66,000 more, therefore, will be needed to enable the Association to build the contemplated monument, and an earnest appeal is made to all who love and venerate the name and character of LINCOLN, and who approve of the proposed mode of expressing that veneration and love, to send in their contributions, without delay, to Hon. JAMES H. BEVERIDGE, Springfield, Ill., the Treasurer of the Association, so that by the 14th of April next the whole $200,000 may be in hand. We quote:

"To secure the deficit of $66,000 this appeal is made. It will be the last general call upon the people of the State and nation that we propose ever to make. We want $200,000 for this monument, we believe that no less a sum will enable us to erect such a structure over the mouldering body of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, as will comport with the lustre of his virtues and renown; the immortal acts to which he placed his hand; or with the genius, civilization and dignity of the country, the age and the epoch in which he lived. But, while it is our firm conviction, and we are not yet ready to believe that it is not also the feeling of the American people, that the sum named is not too large, we nevertheless deem it proper to announce that if the $200,000 cannot be raised during the next few months, we will adopt a plan that can be executed for a less sum, and do the best we can with the means then at our disposal. For of two things we beg to assure the public, and especially those who sincerely wish to honor the name of LINCOLN. First, that a monument shall be speedily begun; and second, that when begun it shall be speedily carried forward to completion. We are unanimously determined to adopt no design which we cannot clearly see our way to execute and finish; we do not intend to commence a structure beyond our means, only to leave its inchoate walls to crumble in the storms of waiting years. The lessons of derision and reproach taught by the miserable monumental failures at the Federal Capital and elsewhere, shall not be lost upon us.

* * * To all the various Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce; to the various Lodges of Masons, Odd Fellows and Good Templars throughout the country; to all literary, religious and benevolent associations in the land; to the churches of all denominations everywhere; to every individual who reveres the name of ABRAHAM LINCOLN—to you, one and all, we come with this our last and most earnest appeal for prompt and generous contributions for the National Lincoln Monument. Whether the structure shall be truly grand and worthy or not, sage and seer, the good and true of every land and clime will come to muse and pray beneath its shade. But we would that art and genius should pour their choicest treasures upon the work, whatever form it may assume, and that more than classic grace and beauty should breathe sublimest inspiration upon it, and make it glorious—for, while it guards the dust of LINCOLN, its grander mission shall be to tell our children and the world, from age to age, how priceless are the blessings, and how immortal the principles of human liberty."

FINANCIAL.

The National Finances and the Public Faith.

NO. 2.

Hon. John Sherman, Chairman Senate Finance Committee:

Pursuing the errors of fact in your report, I come now to the historical aspect of the question of coin payment of the Five-twenty bonds, and the legal effect of the construction given by Secretary CHASE to the act of February, 1862. On this point you say that "the argument that a construction was put upon the law by the agents of the United States, is answered by the fact that this was not a mutual construction, recognized by both parties as a part of the contract." You say that you "can find no official declaration made by the Secretary on this subject until after the loan was negotiated." You argue (using my own words to fully express your meaning) that these declarations by the Secretary and his agents were, in the nature of opinions on the question of construction, expressed after the loan was made, and not representations entering into the essence of, and forming a part of, the contract itself. As a lawyer would say, they were not of the *res gestæ*. In all this I think I can convince even yourself that you are wrong.

Your law is exceptionable when you imply that the meaning of a written contract can be varied by any extrinsic evidence whatever. It is only when there is a doubt about the meaning that any evidence *aliunde* can be received. If the language used is clear, and no doubt exists as to the meaning of the words used, the contract cannot be varied from that meaning.

From the day when Gov. CHASE became Secretary of the Treasury until he left it, no one in that department ever cast a doubt upon the public faith. His administration of its affairs is tainted with no odor of repudiation. That the funded debt was a sacred obligation, to be paid in gold or silver coin, was the Treasury axiom. His opinion was expressed upon every proper occasion, and was as well known to every subordinate officer as the fact that he was in favor of emancipation. In all the discussions which preceded the adoption of the legal tender system, when he was taking counsel of the best legal talent in the Republic, when, at his request, Judge COLLAMER was examining the legal bearing of such legislation, no one ever understood that the funded debt was in any wise involved in the subject of legal-tenders. This debt stood by itself, not to be dragged into the routine of temporary legislation, nor impared by the suspicion of a doubt, while our ability to pay it remained. When Texas seceded, she held some of our bonds, not indorsed by her Governor until after the State seceded. It was only with much doubt that Secretary CHASE could be induced to decline to pay the interest upon these, although the Governor's indorsement was a statute requisite to their validity, lest such refusal might bear the color of repudiation. When the issue of the Five-twenty bonds commenced, it was as well understood by every Treasury officer that they were to be paid in coin as that they were to be paid at all. When, as was rarely the case, some doubting Thomas made an inquiry of them, the inquiry was answered by those officers, as a matter of course, without referring it to the Secretary. A serious doubt was entertained by nobody.

In December, 1862, the loan of 1842 was approaching maturity. The act under which it was issued passed in 1841, and extended in 1842, was identical in language with the Five-Twenty act, so far as the obligation was concerned, varying only in the redemption clause, which did not effect the legal obligation. Gold was at above 40 per cent. premium. We had none in the Treasury. It was the hardest time in the war to raise money. We then had a depreciated currency, for the legal tender act had then been in operation nearly a year. There would have been reason then, if ever, for paying in currency, for the loan of 1842 was only about seven per cent. in market above legal tenders, while gold was over 40, a fact due solely to the apprehension of our inability to pay this loan in gold. Secretary CHASE, like a faithful officer, borrowed the coin and paid the debt. He did not stand paltering over the question of paying in currency. He paid. The country, bleeding at every pore, applauded, and Congress approved, the wisdom of his conduct.

This construction binds the Government. It has been followed ever since. Under it the loan of 1845 was paid, and the Secretary is now paying the loan of 1847. Therefore, I say, you admit quite too much when you admit any doubt or room for argument as to our legal obligation to pay the 5-20's in coin; and whatever may be the action of Congress, the Supreme Court will say so if the question is ever presented for their decision.

But this is not the half of the argument. During the first year the 5-20 loan moved slowly. MCCLELLAN commanded in the field; the sun of emancipation had not risen; the Lord was not yet visibly on our side. The new year brought a new policy. In the Spring of that year the Secretary took measures to popularize this loan. He placed it in the hands of energetic agents. They made the country ring again with its praises. There was an advertisement in every newspaper, an agent in every village. Editors praised the bonds; ministers preached them. Republicans declared how good they were to take. At length somebody (some Copperhead probably) suggeste a possible doubt to the New-York agents, whether the principal was payable in gold. FISK & HATCH, these agents, went straight to the Secretary, the only officer authorized to speak for the Government, and asked him the question. Did he reply, expressing an opinion as to a closed transaction? No! On the 3d of August, 1863, he thus wrote FISK & HATCH, then agents, for the sale of the Loan in New-York:

> "The following is the decision of the Secretary." * * * "All coupons and registered bonds forming a part of the permanent loan of the United States, will be redeemed in gold. The 5-20 sixes being redeemable at any time within twenty years after the lapse of five years, belong to the permanent loan."

You say that you "can find no official declaration made by the Secretary on this subject, until after the loan was negotiated." You did not carefully examine. The Treasury correspondence of this period is full of such declarations. At the date when the above letter was written, less than one-half the loan had been issued, and the letter anounces a decision made when the issue first commenced.

FISK & HATCH made this letter public through the newspapers and in circulars. With this express authority in their hands, they and other agents for the sale of the loan everywhere, stood behind their counters and said to the public: "Here is the Government construction of this statute. Here is the decision of its financial head—the officer who alone can bind the country, and from whose decision there is no appeal. The funded debt is redeemable only in gold. These bonds belong to the funded debt. Here are gold bonds, principal and interest, both gold. Come and buy!"

And, on the faith of these authorized statements the public did come and buy. Millions of dollars were thus sold. If such an authorized representation, such a decision and construction of the act of Congress material to—nay, of the very essence and gist of—the contract do not bind the Government, the repudiators are right and every jurist who has written on the law of principal and agent, from Moses down, is wrong.

There is still another point. The argument, as you put it, imputes a degree of bad faith, deception and fraud to the Congress of 1863, which would authorize me to call it by a hard name, without fear of censure. These agents made this loan so popular that when the Secretary undertook to close it, there was an over-subscription of about $14,000,000. What was to be done? The Secretary could not distinguish which of the subscribers came within the 500 millions. He appealed to Congress to sanction the excess. Congress then knew—every member of it—that the construction of coin payment had been made by the Secretary, represented by his agents, and relied upon by the public. They knew that these $14,000,000 were subscribed under that construction of the law. If it was a wrong construction, and they did not intend to be bound by it, they were in law, as well as in honor, under obligation to say so then, when the subject was specially called to their attention, before the contract was finally closed. Congress sanctioned the excess and said nothing. If it then entertained a secret opinion, different from that expressed by the Secretary, and did not disclose it, the concealment was a wicked fraud upon the subscribers, which no court will now permit to be set up to the injury of the bondholders.

It does not, I grant, add much weight to these facts, that a thorough lawyer like Secretary FESSENDEN, and a clear-headed financier like Secretary MCCULLOCH, have both given to this act the same construction, and that the Government has ever since acted upon it. The case was strong enough before.

Thus, at every step it is shown with the clearness of demonstration, that there is no middle ground between coin-payment of these bonds, and the naked, unpardonable crime of repudiation. I have not, however, fairly entered upon the argument. In my next I will show some of the stronger grounds of faith.

ADIRONDACK.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

Meeting of Parliament—The New President—Relations of Italy with the Pope.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Saturday, Jan. 11, 1868.

Parliament came together to-day, although it will take a good part of another week to get members enough into their seats to have much of anything done. The President of the Chamber, LANZA, is in his place, and rules with the authority of a schoolmaster. No one denies that he is a good presiding officer, for there is no knowing what a bear-garden the Chamber, during the last session, might have become, had not his strong will and quick resolution brought to order some of the fierce spirits. Again and again his powerful voice would be heard above the storm, crying out with an energy and rapidity of utterance like that of an auctioneer, while a bell of silver, quite large enough for such a functionary, violently agitated, gave emphasis to his words. I believe Signor LANZA, like BERTANI and the late very able FARINI, was originally a Doctor of Medicine. Since the beginning of his political life, the present President has filled various public offices, among them that of Chief of the Cabinet and Speaker of the Chamber when the Parliament sat at Turin. On the 22d of December last, when the Ministry, after a debate of more than a fortnight, was defeated by a majority of two votes, the tribune occupied by one or two hundred regular and interloping journalists broke into tumultuous applause. The President gave proof of his readiness to execute with promptness even the most disagreeable duty, by ordering the gallery to be cleared. The writers laid down their pens and marched out, the first time under such a command, I believe, since the existence of the Italian Parliament.

The first business to engage the attention of the Legislature, if the promise is kept, will be the finances. CAMBRAY-DIGNEY is to present his budget, and we shall know how badly off the country is. The premium on gold is now sixteen or seventeen per cent., with little present prospect of improvement.

It is the most childish folly for the Italian Gerovnment to talk about the temporal power of the Pope, or the French occupation of the Roman territory, or to expect that either one or the other will cease, while Italian finances are in such a condition as to make it impossible to cover the annual expenses. The Pope's temporal power is his stock in trade, and like any other shopkeeper, it cannot be expected that he will sell out for anything else than hard cash. What His Holiness wants is money, and not any more threats at one moment or flattering talk at another. When Italy is rich enough to offer the Holy Father several millions of scudi a year out of the public treasury, if he will retire to the Leonine City, to sit supreme on the Hill of the Vatican, there will be a better prospect than there is at present of a settlement of the Roman question. When the time comes for such an arrangement to be made, the conditions will be put into the fundamental pact, so that the Pope and the College of Cardinals may not be subjected to any caprices of legislation. The King of Italy would become the protector of the Pontiff, and neither French, nor Spaniards, nor any other Latins or Teutons, would have any further pretence for intervention. It might be made a condition that the King should not have the power to pass the bridge of St. Angelo without the invitation or consent of the Gerarch, and Trastevere might be the theatre where, without hindrance, could be displayed to the assembled world the splendid shows of the Church.

I think it may be confidently stated that the unfriendly feeling toward France is less violent than it was a few weeks back. The tone of the journals is moderated, and people are beginning to see that if things have gone wrong, it is more owing to the folly of party leaders than to any foreign action. The belief gains strength that the Emperor of France is ready to take his soldiers out of the Roman territory, as soon as there is a Government strong enough to keep GARIBALDI quiet, and guarantee the neutrality of Italy in case France is engaged in war. LOUIS NAPOLEON is less wise than we believe him to be, if he allows the Italian Cabinet to practice a shuffling policy, after it has pledged itself to a positive course of action.

The reorganized Ministry will do what it can to keep the peace with France and soothe party antagonisms. Signor CADORNA, of the Department of the Interior, on taking office, has addressed a circular to the Prefects of the Kingdom, giving them counsel as to their duties, and invoking their zealous and patriotic coöperation in assisting the Government under circumstances of difficulty. He speaks of wishing to decentralize authority and of giving more to the heads of departments, with the end in view not only of better administration, but of satisfying municipal aspirations. Signor CADORNA lays great stress upon the strict execution of the laws; but it is clear enough that if good order has been preserved, it has been quite as much owing to the pacific disposition of the people as to the example of the law-makers themselves.

It surprised most people, knowing how much dirty linen of her own England has to wash, that she should send Count CLARENDON, as the Italian journals call him, to help wash that of the Pope. It comes out that the mission of the English peer in Italy was not only to give good counsel to the King's Government, and advise the Pope to accept reasonable terms, but to get the Holy Father to pronounce against Fenianism. PIUS IX. has still great influence, and is capable of making himself useful even to those who do not declare themselves his best friends. It is hardly to be supposed that the Pontiff let slip the opportunity of scolding the British agent soundly, and of reminding him that the best remedy for existing evils in England and Ireland, would be the immediate application of some of those principles of political and social reform which the English have so often preached to others. It is difficult to get out of the Italian head the notion that John Bull has a sharper eye for the errors of domestic management in the houses of his neighbors, than in his own. And now it seems a little odd to them to see a conspicuous Englishman coming down here to find a remedy for the malady of Fenianism, which they do not understand well enough to sympathize with, and would not sympathise with if they understood it to mean disunion.

At Cviita Vecchia the French are landing several hundred tons of material for the army, which is one among many other signs that there is to be no immediate departure. The soldiers encamped outside the town are suffering as much as ever from the cold, and it seems strange there should be any scruple about sending them back to Rome, where ample accommodations under cover may be found. The Ex-King of Naples is said to be receiving more and more sympathy from French agents. The reason given for the recent sale of $13,000 worth of his wife's jewels is that his income is much reduced.

ANGELICO.

LOUISIANA.

The Constitutional Convention—The Reports on Disfranchisement—Two Days' Discussion.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 24, 1868.

The Convention to-day had a long discussion upon the ninety-sixth article of the majority report on disfranchisement, which reads as follows:

ART. 96. The following persons shall be prohibited from voting or from holding any office of honor, trust or profit in this State, to wit: All persons who shall have been convicted of treason, perjury, forgery, bribery, or other crime punishable by imprisonment at hard labor; all paupers and persons under interdiction, and all leaders or officers of guerrilla bands during the late war or rebellion. The following persons are prohibited from voting or holding any office of honor, trust or profit in this State, until after the 1st of January, 1878, to wit: All persons who, before the 1st of June, 1861, held the office of Vice-President, Secretary of State, Secretary of War, Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of the Treasury, Postmaster-General or Attorney-General of the United States, diplomatic agents of the United States, members of Congress, Judges of the Supreme, Circuit and District Courts of the United States, Governors and Lieutenant-Governors of this State or of other States, Judges of the Supreme and District Courts of this State, Judges of the courts of last resorts of other States, members of the Legislature of this State, since the adoption of the constitution of 1852, who approved or encouraged the secession of this State or any other State, members of Secession Conventions who voted for or signed the ordinance of secession, and commissioned officers of the army or navy of the United States who at any time engaged in the late rebellion; *Provided*, the Legislature may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

AMENDMENT OFFERED.

PACKARD (white,) of Algiers, offered the following amendment:

"The following persons shall be prohibited from voting, or from holding any office of honor, trust or profit in this State, to wit:

SECTION 1.—All persons who having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. The words "executive and judicial officers" shall be held to include all State, parish and municipal officers provided by law.

SEC. 2.—All persons who have been convicted of treason, perjury, forgery, bribery, or other crimes punishable by imprisonment at hard labor.

SEC. 3.—All paupers and persons under interdiction.

SEC. 4.—All leaders or officers of guerrilla bands during the late war or rebellion.

SEC. 5.—Those who during the rebellion inflicted or caused to be inflicted any cruel or unusual punishment upon any soldier, sailor, marine, employe or citizen of the United States, or who in any other way violated the rules of civilized warfare.

SEC. 6.—Members of the Secession Convention who voted for or signed the Ordinance of Secession; *Provided*, the General Assembly, by a two-third vote of each House, remove such a disability."

NEWSHAM, (white,) of Feliciana, offered the following amendment:

"No person excluded under the provisions of the Military Reconstruction bill of Congress, or who refused to accept the privileges granted by the said act, or registered himself an enemy of the United States Government, shall hereafter be entitled to vote or be eligible to any office of trust or profit in this State."

THE DEBATE.

Mr. NEWSHAM said that the duty of the Convention had been marked out by Congress as plain as the handwriting on the wall, "Thus far shalt thou go and no further." The speaker referred to the time when peace and prosperity reigned throughout the land, when disloyalty was unknown, &c. By what right, he asked, do those who have plotted treason and fought in rebel armies ask the right to vote? Is the national flag nothing but a dirty rag that allegiance may be sworn to it one moment, and it be the next moment dragged under foot? Has the clause in the Constitution been stricken out, providing that treason is punishable with death? The speaker said it was now too late for those who had fought against the United States to claim the right of suffrage.

BERTENNEAU, (colored,) of New-Orleans, said he was not accustomed to appealing to his race. If the idea was to disfranchise American citizens, he was of opinion that if this was carried, the colored people would have power only for awhile. He maintained that the disfranchisement of rebels belonged only to the United States Government, and that there was no necessity of placing it in the Constitution of Louisiana. Would the State law have more power than the acts of Congress?

BLACKBURNE, (white,) of Claiborne, stated that if he had the power he would disfranchise forever every conscious, intelligent traitor. He was the enemy of all rebels, but in view of the impossibility of disfranchising them, as he expressed it, he was "unwilling to disfranchise anybody in God's green earth." Mr. BLACKBURNE contended that disfranchisement to rebels was no punishment, and that the innocent would suffer with the guilty.

On motion of Mr. COOLEY, (white,) of Pointe Coupee, the amendment of Mr. NEWSHAM was laid upon the table.

WICKLIFFE, (white,) of New-Orleans, then offered a substitute excluding from the elective franchise and from holding office all disfranchised by acts of Congress. He said that two fatal mistakes had been made by those who had canvassed the question. They had either feared that to carry out these measures it would strike back on themselves, or on some one else among their friends. The speaker stated that he was willing to sacrifice his life, if necessary, for the good of the country. In his opinion disfranchisement was essential to the perpetuity of the Union and the doctrine of self-preservation—the first law of nature. What the Confederates had attempted once they would attempt again, should opportunity offer, and "ANDY JOHNSON is leading to-day the movement which JEFFERSON DAVIS failed to carry out. If Congress cannot trust these men, can you trust them? In striking down the leaders you strike down the people." The speaker bitterly assailed the course pursued by the President and sustained Congress, upon whose action he said his amendment was based. Mr. WICKLIFFE said that if the colored people gave up to these people the power they now held, they would be worse than simpletons.

PACKARD, (white,) of Algiers, spoke against WICKLIFFE's amendment, as it was not as well expressed as his own.

COOLEY, (white,) of Pointe Coupee, spoke against WICKLIFFE's amendment as not being worthy of notice and too dirty to soil his hands with. The speaker contended that while Congress had directed in the fifth section that the franchise be conferred upon colored men, it was never intended to disfranchise others, and that the only disfranchisement contained in the original Reconstruction act, was found below this. He could see no justice in disfranchising a man because he held office say five, ten, twenty or forty years before having been guilty of treason, while a man who may have been too young to have held those offices and served the enemy with all his ability is admitted to vote. FORREST, of Tennessee, is to-day a voter, while ROBERT E. LEE, the gentleman, is excluded. This illustrates the practical injustice which you propose. Mr. COOLEY said that he favored the enfranchisement of every man, not even excluding the illustrious exile (JEFFERSON DAVIS) himself. In the speaker's opinion, an oath could not be made stringent enough to exclude any man who may be determined to vote.

Mr. SMITH, (white,) of New-Orleans, was against disfranchisement, but spoke strongly against the "registered enemies." He could respect a man who had shouldered a musket and gone out to fight for a cause which he believed was right; but as for those who remained here in New-Orleans, sneaking about the street corners and who registered themselves as enemies of the United States, went into the Confederate lines, and were then too cowardly too fight, he would disfranchise. Still he wished that all this matter of disfranchisement was done away with. He was for enfranchising all, and particularly the gallant soldier who fought—he cared not on which side.

BARRETT, (white,) of New-Orleans, agreed with Mr. SMITH in every particular.

CRANE, (white,) of New-Orleans, believed in universal enfranchisement. He desired that no one should be disfranchised, and would advise this Convention to go no further in this matter than Congress had already gone. The speaker said that the "carpet baggers" (those from the North who have arrived since the war to legislate for the people of Louisiana) wished to disfranchise one-third of the population of the State. If this disfranchisement was adopted, Mr. CRANE said there was no hope for the ratification of the Constitution, and the men who would vote in favor of disfranchisement, deserved to be ignored. "Carpet baggers" called on the colored men to exclude all white men who might be their own rivals in running for office. He styled disfranchisement an iniquity, and said no Convention had a right to vote upon the matter.

JONES, (white,) of New-Orleans, arose and remarked that he was not a "carpet bagger." He was in favor of disfranchising all mentioned in PACKARD's amendment, and his heart would sink within him if the Convention did not exclude this class from voting.

NEWSHAM, (white,) of Feliciana, offered a substitute to PACKARD's amendment, "That all persons excluded by Congress from voting, shall be excluded by these articles, as well as all registered enemies." The speaker reviewed the whole matter, and it was necessary to disfranchise one-third of the white population of the State to insure the safety of the Republican Party.

CRAWFORD (white,) of Caldwell, opposed disfranchisement, taking the same ground as Messrs. COOLEY, BLACKBURNE, and others. At the conclusion of his remarks, the Convention adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

SECOND DAY.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 25.

This morning, the usual preparatory business having been completed, LUDELING (white,) of Ouachita, continued the debate on the 96th article. He would disfranchise none except those convicted of treason. The plea that disfranchisement was necessary to the permanency of the Republican Party was iniquitous, and the plea and theory of a tyrant. The speaker did not sustain the Reconstruction acts because they were just or constitutional, but because they are the best to be had under the circumstances. Such proscription as was proposed in this Convention was not necessary to representation in Congress. This body was not a criminal tribunal sitting in judgment upon its fellow-citizens. The Courts of the country were established for determining such questions. Now that the war is over, for God's sake let us have peace; an end to these burnings, turmoils and partisan purposes and bickerings. I advocate universal amnesty. The interests and property of black men as well as white, the speaker remarked, demanded a truce and obliteration of such issues as had been settled by the war.

THE CONVENTION TAX.

The following communication from the Auditor in reference to the collection of the mill tax was now read:

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF LOUISIANA, New-Orleans, Jan. 23, 1868.

Hon. James G. Taliaferro, President State Convention:

SIR: In answer to a resolution, inquiring from me the account of tax received for the benefit of the Convention, and to whom any portion of the same has been paid, I beg to answer that the

First District, New-Orleans, has paid	$231 62
Second District, New-Orleans, has paid	107 87
Third District, New-Orleans, has paid	167 00
Fourth District, New-Orleans, has paid	18 54
Jefferson Parish has paid	61 97
Total	$587 00
And that the following amount has been paid (to members)	525 00
Balance remaining unpaid	$62 00

Very respectfully,
H. PERALTA, Auditor.

RAGAN, (white,) of Baton Rouge, and CROMWELL, (colored,) of Orleans, spoke against the amendment. When the latter closed his remarks PINCHBACK, (colored,) rose to a personal explanation, denouncing certain remarks of the last speaker as "a base and infamous lie." CROMWELL, (who is very black,) referred to some men in the Convention who are neither white nor black, and some who were so white that they could scarcely be distinguished from white men. These, he said, were false to his race, and leaned more to the side of the white men than the black, &c.

ILLINOIS.

State Conventions Called—Business of Chicago.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Jan. 28, 1868.

The two parties of this State have called their respective State Conventions, though the day for holding them is somewhat distant. The nominations made by the Republican Party will be elected, as there is no use in trying to run against a ticket which has Gen. GRANT at its head. The opposition Press, however—under the lead of the Chicago *Times*—have opened their sluiceways of abuse, and nothing is too bad to be said of the speechless hero, and no epithets too vile to be applied to him. If the spirit with which the campaign is opened is to be kept up and intensified as we approach the culmination, look out for a more than usual disgusting and disgraceful spectacle.

THE BUSINESS OF CHICAGO.

Our papers have just published the results of the business of this city during 1867, as shown in the returns made at the Internal Revenue office. There was so much croaking all through the season, especially by the dry goods men, that the exhibit is a matter of surprise. Instead of a comparatively small business, as we were led to infer from the constant complaints of hard times, we find that there has been a general increase of sales, and the two leading houses have done two and three millions better than last year. And the increase of trade has not been confined to these. A much larger number of houses than formerly report one and two millions, and as a whole, the business of Chicago exceeds by fully one-fourth what it was in 1866.

This increase is owing to the good prices of grain, enabling the farmers to purchase more, and to the extension of our railroad connections westward. Hitherto the country west of Iowa and the western part of that State could only be reached by the Missouri River, or by wagon trains. The trade, of course, went mostly to St. Louis. But now we have a road entirely across Iowa and 500 miles into the regions beyond. This alone brings business sufficient to *run* a small city, at least, and has saved Chicago from the dullness which has prevailed elsewhere. It is not our mercantile business alone that has been favorably affected. It has also greatly stimulated manufacturing; and had it not been for the eight-hour *fiasco* last Spring, we should have presented much larger aggregates.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

The fire fiend has apparently been let loose in our city. As I am now writing a most destructive conflagration is in progress, destroying two of the finest business blocks in the country and laying waste one of the most extensive stocks of books in the world. But you will have the facts by telegraph before this reaches you, so I will not enlarge upon the catastrophe. It is a great public calamity, even more so than the burning of Farwell Hall. It is strange that while there are hundreds of acres of wooden buildings in our city, crowded close together, that the destroying element should seize hold of these magnificent structures of iron and brick. The burning of this book-store is not only a private misfortune, but a great public loss.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The subscription to the capital stock of the Young Men's Christian Association building enterprise seems to drag on the last $20,000. $40,000 were taken quite readily, and here the matter stopped; but the enterprise will not be abandoned. Farwell Hall will be rebuilt in much better style than formerly.

Skating is all the rage here. We have a dozen skating parks of more or less capacity, and they are the nightly resort of thousands. We have our aristocratic parks and our plebian parks—parks for the avenues, and parks for the less pretentious portions of the city.

There was a fine display of "codfish" here last week, in the shape of a "charity ball," which was to be exquisite and exclusive at $20 a ticket. It was, however, a failure, as only about three hundred tickets were sold, and the expenses are set down at $10,000 and receipts at $6,000. It gave an excellent opportunity, though, for Miss and Mrs. Codfish to display dry goods.

Crime is rampant, principally in the saloons, which are its nurseries. Outrage and violence would seem to rule the hour. When it is considered that about $10,000,000 worth of whisky and beer are retailed in Chicago annually, you need not be surprised at our display of Sodomitic practices.

The weather is cold, but delightful. We haven't had three inches of snow this Winter, and so little rain that there is great suffering and inconvenience in many sections on account of the scarcity of water for stock.

THE FIRE IN CHICAGO.

The Most Terrific Fire Ever Known in the West—The Finest Buildings in Chicago Destroyed—Loss Nearly $3,000,000.

The Chicago papers of Wednesday morning devote many columns to accounts of the destructive conflagration in that city on the night previous. We quote the following from the *Times*:

"As if to prove that there is no positive security against the fire-fiend, even with the extremest precautions, the fire of last night having originated in an iron-front building, quickly embraced in its destructive folds the well-known iron block known as 'Burch's Building,' and here, in this finest and proudest of the many splendid business blocks of the city, worked its chief damage, destroying the whole structure, more completely and utterly than is often seen even in the hottest of fires. Lake-street and South Water are the two principal wholesale streets of the city, the latter embracing the grocery and provision firms; and the wholesale dealers in dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, hardware, drugs, notions, and other departments of the staple trade, nearly all making Lake-street their headquarters. Here were the finest and loftiest business blocks in the city. The lower end of Lake-street, from the Central depot up to State-street, is lined on both sides with elegant marble structures, the pride and ornaments of Chicago, whose chaste appearance and great extent provoked the remark of every new-comer, and justified the fondness with which Chicagoans were wont to compare that location with the best built portions of even the metropolis of the seaboard. Right in the heart of this portion of the city occurred the fire of last night, making hideous openings in the fair, white walls that there lined the streets referred to, as well as the adjoining portions of Wabash and Michigan avenues, at the intersections of the thoroughfares. The loss to the city, and to individuals, can, at this writing, only be characterized as immense. The buildings burned were occupied in almost every floor by wholesale houses, in some cases there being a separate firm upon almost every floor. Each floor was packed and crammed with stores of goods in immense quantities, being, in fact, the great store-houses from which the great Northwest is supplied.

ORIGIN.

The fire was first discovered at about 7 o'clock, in the highest floor of the building, at the west end, in which was the immense book establishment of S. C. GRIGGS & Co. The Messrs. GRIGGS occupied the first and fifth floors of Nos. 39 and 41 Lake-street, and the extremity of the first burnt blocks. It must have been progressing for a long time previous. In a few moments after the alarm the glass windows were burned away, and the fire burst forth in fury. Scarcely fifteen minutes more elapsed ere the whole upper surface was enveloped, and a high wind blowing at the time, it was plain the whole building was doomed.

In an hour and a half after the breaking out of the fire, the whole of BURCH's block was consumed. In an hour, a portion of the iron walls fell outward upon the street, and, once begun, the work continued, portions falling every few moments, until nearly all had disappeared. This happening before the interior had entirely burned out, and there being now no obstruction to the radiation of the heat across the street and avenue, the danger to buildings there located was redoubled. The heroic exertions of the fire department, however, prevented any disastrous results from this cause.

A SECOND FIRE.

The danger reappeared, however, in different guise, and in location further removed. The showers of cinders which filled the air were dropping in every direction, upon the roofs of buildings, and excited constant apprehensions of not one, but many new conflagrations. The wind was blowing from a southwesterly direction, and naturally the block diagonally across from the Burch building seemed the most in danger, even at its greater distance. At about 8:30 o'clock, as had been for a long time anticipated, the fire was announced in that block. One of the *Times'* reporters happened to be upon the spot at the time and saw it distinctly in the basement of the building which was occupied by CARSON, PIRIE & Co., No. 20 Lake-street, dealers in wholesale dry goods. It is possible that the flames were caused by the cinders, but the reporter, as well as the proprietors of the store, feel perfectly confident that it was caused by an incendiary. Numerous cases of theft and robbery had been already detected while the previous fire was going on, and there seems no doubt that the second was purposely started.

ITS RAPID PROGRESS.

The first person to discover the fire was Mr. HOPKINS, of the firm of MERRILL & HOPKINS, who occupied the floor over CARSON, PIRIE & CO. Mr. HOPKINS was sitting in his office, when suddenly the flames burst up through the floor in front of him. Rushing at once to the safe he seized a portion of his books and papers, which he conveyed across the street. Returning for the balance, the fire had already cut off his approach to the safe, which he had left with the door open.

The flames spread with wonderful rapidity, and in a very few moments the entire building was wrapped in the fiery element. Soon bursting through the roof, the fire was communicated to the next store, that of FOREMAN BROS., dealers in clothing, which was destroyed almost as soon as touched. Next to these was the wholesale drug-store of BURNHAMS & VAN SCHAACK, which, in a very brief time, shared the fate of its predecessors.

A BRIEF CHECK.

Just beyond the drug store is a narrow alley running through to South Water-street. It was hoped for a time that this would be the limit of the second conflagration, and, indeed, there seemed to be some ground for such a hope. The flames dallied a little with the structures on the other side, which towered a few feet higher than those already burned.

AGAIN ON ITS WAY.

But the force of the wind carried them directly upon the roof and front, and ere long a lodgment was effected, which being done, there remained no possibility of saving them. These buildings were the double front stores, occupied, first, by WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH, and next beyond by C. M. HENDERSON & Co., each with other firms above. The first was a hat, cap and fur establishment, and the second a clothing and dry goods house. The stores were by some considered the handsomest in the city, having pure white marble fronts and immense plate glass windows. They were filled to repletion with immense stocks of goods, and with them the elegant line of wholesale stores commenced, the only building beyond being the Adams House. There being fewer fire-walls in these buildings than the others, the flames having once entered, spread with a rapidity not seen before. Hardly had they entered, before they crossed the Michigan-avenue, eating up the buildings of the two firms, as it were, at a single mouthful. The effect of the fire upon the marble slabs that formed the front wall was noticeable, and gave the impression of a frailty which has not been hitherto attributed to them. The marble, as it was affected by the heat, began to drop off in flakes of about the thickness of a man's hand, the work continuing by degrees until the whole had disappeared. The work of consuming these two stores was finished in certainly less than half an hour.

ACROSS MICHIGAN-AVENUE.

The flames were carried by the wind across Michigan-avenue to the Adams House, the cornice of which they took hold of in many places, but making no progress, by reason of the streams of water thrown upon it. Here, as in the case of the first fire, no effort was made to save the burning buildings. The fire had taught most thoroughly, long before this, that wherever it once obtained a start, it would be satisfied with no half-way work. Indeed, it seemed a combination of the two elements, fire and wind, the latter of which, in truth, caused more injury than the former, to see what could be done toward the ruin of Chicago's business centre.

A LAST EFFORT.

The heat across Lake-street was intense, and the store, also a marble front, occupied by HUNT, BARBOUR & HALE, seemed several times about to take fire from heat alone, while the flames themselves were carried in an opposite direction. Three streams of water were kept playing upon this establishment as well as upon the Adams House. It seemed, however, that, if the fire was to be conquered at all, it must be done here. The firemen realized the fact and put forth all their exertions to prevent the breaking out of the flames upon the Adams House or the opposite buildings on Lake-street. The contest was a long and doubtful one, but the victory, if won, was worth working for. The fire department worked for it, and were rewarded at last. Finally, at about 11 o'clock, the walls of the burning stores fell in, with a tremendous crash, showing an interior completely burned out, and annihilated. There was nothing left for the flames to feed upon, and the great conflagration was comparatively ended.

The advantages of wooden cornices, as an admirable means of facilitating the extension of fires, must have commended themselves forcibly to not a few persons last night. The only points at which Mr. FARWELL's building seemed to be in danger of taking fire were along the cornice. And in every case when the flames spread from one building to another it was done by way of the cornice. In the early part of the fire the buildings opposite Burch's block, on Lake-street, caught fire by the cornice, and but for the direction of the wind would undoubtedly, with the whole block, have shared the general destruction.

THE TOTAL.

The buildings burned were the following:

First fire: Nos. 39, 41, 43 and 45 Wabash-avenue; Nos. 33, 35, 37, 39 and 41 Lake-street. Second fire: Michigan-avenue—One No.; Lake-street—Nos. 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 and 22.

Twenty numbers, or five hundred feet of front, besides side frontage not reckoned.

All totally destroyed.

Twenty-two firms were ejected by the two fires.

The total loss was about	$2,070,000
Total insurance about	1,486,000

The list of losses by the insurance companies has been given by telegraph. The Hartford (Conn.) *Press*, of Thursday evening, says of the losses of the insurance companies of that city: "We learn that the loss of the Ætna will be about $15,000, Hartford $35,000, Connecticut $11,000, Phœnix $5,000 (at least no more was insured Jan 1,) the Charter Oak $5,400, the Putnam $5,000, and the North American $1,000. We may add that the Hartford companies have as yet no details of their losses by the Chicago fire, but from the information received, it is not believed that they will have to pay more than $150,000 of the $1,700,000 of the insurance upon the property destroyed. The loss falls mainly upon the local and the New-York companies. Hartford escapes well."

Loss of the North American Fire Insurance Company.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of this date this Company is reported to have lost $15,000 by the recent Chicago fire. Our total loss is $2,000, as we learn by telegraph from our agent. Please make this correction, and oblige yours, respectfully,

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

The Jumel Estate—Card from Mr. Nelson Chase.

As we copied from the Troy *Times* not long since the article referred to below, we give place to Mr. CHASE's card denying its truth:

To the Troy Daily Times:

Never was there a tale given to the world so false, so utterly destitute of color, as that published in your journal of the 18th inst., concerning the Jumel estate. When it was mentioned to me, I imagined that it might be a *ruse* on the part of certain persons who pretend to be heirs of the late Mme. JUMEL, or of some one in their behalf; but, upon reading it, I must exonerate them. It is the production of some penny-a-liner, sitting in the dark obscurity of utter ignorance; for it could not benefit these pretended claimants, and has no tendency to work any result, save to amuse the reader and to wound the feelings of a virtuous and upright family, who are not in any degree concerned or interested in the pending legal controversy, or in any controversy which ever can arise concerning this estate. It is only a matter of feeling and duty toward that family, and solely as an act of justice, that I notice the article in question.

It is true, as stated in that article, that JOHN BOWEN and his wife had three children—POLLY, BETSY and JOHN. It is true, as also therein stated, that BETSY was afterward Mrs. JUMEL. The article states that JOHN did not die childless in his youth; and it further states that the claimants of this estate assert that they are his children. This is utterly false and groundless. No one has ever asserted, pretended or insinuated that JOHN did not die young and unmarried. No one has ever been heard of who makes any pretence of being descended from him. The only claimants I have ever heard of are persons pretending to be remote collateral kindred of Mrs. JUMEL, and one individual who pretends to be her son.

I do not wish to enter into any newspaper controversies; so I say nothing about any of these persons, except wholly to deny the alleged relationship. My object is merely to vindicate virtue and innocence from a most unjust aspersion; and this being my sole aim, I pass without notice the other portions of the absurd story, to which, in part, I am replying. There is hardly one word of truth in the whole of it.

Mrs. JONES, who is most offensively alluded to in the article, was lawfully married to WILLIAM JONES, by Bishop MOORE, of the Episcopal Church, in this City, and the marriage is regularly recorded at that date in the records of Trinity Parish, as any one can see who chooses to look. Thence for more than forty years they lived together in honor and respect in this City. He died in 1849 and she in 1850. No human being has ever questioned the legitimacy of their union or of their children, until the article in question appeared. Their four children, together with several grandchildren, are still alive, and of course are deeply wounded by the scandalous imputation in that article that their mother was never married. There may be many richer in wordly wealth, but in rectitude of life and probity of character this family are peers with the proudest or purest in the land.

It is fitting to say that I excuse the publishers of the *Times* from any evil motive. Indeed, the utter groundlessness of the whole story shows it to be an invention of some one who has misled them.

NELSON CHASE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1868.

Gov. Andrew on the Movement to Change President Lincoln's Cabinet.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
BOSTON, Jan. 14, 1863.

HON. F. W. BIRD — *My Dear Councillor*: — First, as a general rule, it is best, I think, not to sign circulars or memorials in order to affect usefully and really the mind of any magistrate, but rather to write and speak privately and personally. Secondly, I think the memorial, by aiming at no specific Cabinet officer, is liable to misconstruction. Can it be said that the memorialists in Boston *mean* those intended by the Senators? The Senate consulted together, but we do not consult with them, nor should we generally with each other. Thirdly, advising the President in a popular way about his Cabinet is not a safe precedent. Such efforts should only be made in strong cases, on clear conviction, and with a specific purpose. Fourthly, six good and true men, distinctly objecting to a given construction of the Cabinet, and plainly proposing another in its stead, would be more efficient than one thousand names to a memorial of such general import. Finally, I feel reluctant to sign anything about anything, or for any purpose. We are not to be saved in Washington by any machinery whatever. We can be saved, and that after we shall have passed through a great purgation, only by a revival of the religion of patriotism, and the power of a resurrection getting its hold on our own friends who are set for the defence of the people and the truth, which is their salvation. Floundering along, without clear purpose, wise, united and practical statesmanship, without any real head, how can we be victorious? I write to you what I dare not say aloud. I see what is terrible, and yet am not terrified. But it is well that one should not venture to say needless things calculated to alarm others, unless those others can administer the cure.

The truth is, I have never found in many men in Washington what I call realizing sense, practical sagacity and victorious faith. Numbness, flightiness, selfishness, and all sorts of littlenesses, not singular in times of general prosperity, when men are not summoned to be great, but astounding at a moment when men should be giants and pigmies should be men—these strike me always, when I visit Washington, as the qualities most apparent and the uppermost. Where is the union of noble spirits? Where the few noble and unselfish hearts, to be the universal solvent, melting all others into union? Where is the grand good sense which is the great trait of every great person in affairs? Why, we can't pay our army even, when money is cheap and is spent like water! There is enough of contentious criticism—too much—but little of the "pull-together" quality needed to the very existence of a party, even much more of a people. We have very able men in Washington. But they have got very little idea of what God made them for, or else he means to show how much he can do for us without their aid. Now, for one, I am bound to be patient. I think we may even have to suffer great Democratic, secession, pro-slavery political defeats; that the Republicans may have to be driven out of power, and the cause of liberty and right have to win its way back again in a travail of soul; but all these experiences will pay a recompense in the end, will help assure the great hereafter. We must make up our minds now that we are "in for a long storm." May God help his own to be faithful to the end! I am, faithfully, your friend,

JOHN A. ANDREW.

The Late Shooting Affray in Baltimore—Mrs. Pollard's Statement.

From the Baltimore Sun, Jan 30.

Mrs. NATTINE POLLARD, the wife of E. A. POLLARD, who was committed to jail on Tuesday evening, on the charge of shooting at and wounding in the wrist Dr. G. A. MOORE, still remains in that institution, and will probly continue there some time, as she positively refuses to allow any one to go her bail. Mrs. POLLARD appeared quite cheerful yesterday, and conversed freely with all who approached her, but when spoken to concerning her husband, who has been absent from her for some time, she invariably declined continuing the conversation. She has a wound in the thick part of her right hand, which she avers having received during the scuffle at Dr. MOORE's store. Mrs. POLLARD told friends who visited her yesterday that, having had her trunks and effects seized by the proprietor of the hotel where she had been left by Mr. POLLARD, she, on Tuesday, wandered out, half frantic, to endeavor to hear or find her husband; that knowing that he had been intimate with Dr. MOORE, she went to the establishment of the latter, where the affair took place, which will likely lead to a judicial investigation. She, however, disclaims any recollection of having fired the pistol. In the jail Mrs. POLLARD occupies one of the large rooms usually set apart for United States witnesses, and, of course, will not be allowed to want for anything in reason while under the care of Warden HANEY. Mrs. POLLARD yesterday heard from her husband, who is in New-York, through a dispatch received by her counsel.

PERSONAL.—The following is a list of Americans registered at Messrs. J. H. TUCKER & Co.'s, Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, from 9th to 14th January, 1868: New-York—H. W. Porter, John H. Bradford, Henry A. Harrel, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. N. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Curtis, Mrs. E. P. Bullard, C. F. Chickering, David A. Hale, Mr. and Mrs. B. Beer, Mrs. Canda, Miss Theriott. Philadelphia—Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Agnew, L. G. Hall, James V. Ingnam. Washington—Mrs. S. E. Cones. Baltimore—Mrs. Clayton. Worcester, Mass.—Miss Alice M. Miller, Edward Eldridge. Ohio—Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Geo. J. Baker. San Francisco—Wm. Melvin Smith. London—Capt. Palmer. Zurich—Chas. A. Page, United States Consul, Mrs. C. A. Page.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

OUR CITY SCHOOLS.

Necessity of Greater Economy in their Management.

THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, No. 813 BROADWAY, Friday, Jan. 28, 1868.

Victor M. Rice, Esq., State Superintendent of Public Instruction:

DEAR SIR: The Citizens' Association of New-York respectfully calls your attention to the subject of Public Instruction in this city.

This Association is fully aware of the vast importance of our system of common schools to the welfare of this city, and that upon the broadest and most comprehensive system of public instruction the institutions of our State and country must forever depend for stability.

As the public schools, where the great mass of our people are educated, and where exist the chief means of making good American citizens from all the nationalities that land upon our shores, must be maintained at all hazards and at whatever cost, it is but proper that citizens should exercise the most ceaseless vigilance to prevent the growth in that system of any thing calculated to injure its usefulness.

The Association is actuated by the hope that the course it recommends may tend to correct the abuses that exist in our system of public instruction, and to make our common schools more and more useful to the present and future generations.

The expense of supporting our public schools is becoming more and more burdensome every year.

The following table shows the increase in attendance and cost. The expense was in—

1862	$1,413,068	1865	$2,377,988
1863	1,505,802	1866	2,420,883
1864	1,873,577	1867	2,039,348

While the average attendance was in—

1862	74,000	1865	86,000
1863	75,000	1866	88,000
1864	80,000	1867	90,000

The Association would also call your attention to the report of the Commissioners appointed under the act of April 7, 1857, dated Dec. 30, 1857, and transmitted by Gov. KING to the Assembly Feb. 11, 1858, and would remark that the evils commented upon and complained of in this report have become far greater and more alarming. Your attention is also called to the manner in which the Board of Education estimates its expenditures for the support of our schools. According to the law it is allowed, in addition to other sums, "the sum of ten dollars for each pupil who shall have actually attended and been taught the year preceding in the schools entitled to the apportionment." Instead of charging $10 for each pupil of the average yearly attendance at our public schools, (which is about 90,000,) the Board charges the $10 for each of the whole number of pupils who have attended the schools, although the attendance may not have been for more than a day.

Besides, the same pupil is counted as often as he changes from school to school.

This imaginary attendance is thus swollen to about 207,000.

If the vast sum of money asked for for our public schools is really necessary, it should be obtained upon the true basis of 90,000 children to be taught daily (the average number taken as from their own report,) and not upon a basis which gives the public the impression that the Board of Education is educating daily some 207,000 children.

The future welfare of the Public Schools renders it necessary that the most thorough examination should be had into all the details of public instruction in this City, to ascertain the precise channels through which such vast amounts are drawn from the public treasury.

This Association would ask that you recommend that Commissioners be appointed by the Governor to examine the subject, and report upon the steps that should be taken to secure the more perfect establishment, government, regulation and economy of the common schools in the City of New-York.

Notwithstanding the large expenditures of the Board of Education for school buildings and school purposes, the Board is continually complaining of the want of accommodations for the children attending the schools, and year after year asks for additional appropriations.

The large outlay for public instruction in this City is not justified by the number of pupils taught, nor by the accommodations afforded to the children.

The whole subject is becoming more and more momentous every year, overshadowing all other questions; and unless the rapid and unnecessary increase in these expenditures be checked, it is probable that our system of public instruction will become not only a burden most difficult to be borne, but an actual disgrace to our people.

The Association would impress upon you the necessity of immediate steps being taken to inaugurate a system of economy and efficiency in the management of the public schools of this City, and to attain this object would ask your cooperation to procure a law appointing commissioners of inquiry with ample power in the premises.

Your attention is also requested to the communication enclosed, which was sent by the Association to the President of the Board of Education. Very respectfully,

PETER COOPER, Chairman.
RICHARD M. HENRY, Secretary.

REVENUE TROUBLES.

Illicit Distilleries Seized—Revenue Officers Mobbed.

Collector E. T. WOOD, of the Third Internal Revenue District, (Brooklyn,) has begun active operations against the numerous illicit distilleries in his district, of which the greater number are in the Fifth Ward. On Thursday afternoon Deputy Collector NEWTON, with a body of men, went to No. 79 Furman-street, one of the stone-front buildings under the Heights, and, bursting in the door, found on the first floor an illicit still in full operation. Two men were at work at the still, and went quietly out when they ascertained who the Collector was. A number of rough-looking men watched the operation of tearing the distillery to pieces, hooting and yelling at the officers, but using no violence. The copper boiler was moved, only three barrels and a half of whisky seized, and on the second floor were found about three thousand gallons of mash, in five fermenting tubs. The still was large enough to turn out two hundred and fifty gallons of liquor daily, which ought to have yielded a tax of $500.

From this place the officers proceeded to a building in Nassau-street, near Navy-street. Here a crowd of roughs assembled, swearing at the Revenue officials, shaking their fists and telling them, with oaths, to "keep away from here." The officials entered, however, and found a still, an iron boiler, a hogshead and half a tub of molasses. Under the boiler was a recently lighted fire. At No. 201 Hudson-avenue, are a number of wooden sheds which were visited, but nothing suspicious was found in them.

Yesterday morning operations were renewed, a force of men leaving the Collector's office at about 9 o'clock, under command of Deputy Collector EGAN. Two policemen of the Forty-second Precinct accompanied the party. They first visited No. 27 Little-street, and entered the building. A mob of not less than 1,000 persons, men and women of the worst class, gathered outside the house and indulged in shouts and imprecations on the officers. Not content with these manifestations, they threw pieces of coal, together with potatoes and other similar articles at the officials. One of the crowd was very fierce, and made exciting remarks about Collector EGAN and others of the party. No signs of an illicit distillery could be found in the house, and the officers went to John-street, between Gold-street and Hudson-avenue, followed by a large crowd of people, and watched by hundreds of men and women on either side of the streets. On examining a cooper-shop, evidences that a still had been running, there were found though no portion of the still remained. At the corner of John and Gold streets, the candle-factory of SNEIDER & HARRIS was visited. Here stood fifty large tubs—the building being about 300 feet long—and evidences were abundant that a most extensive still had been in full operation, though everything appeared to have been idle for several weeks.

In a sawmill on John-street, near Bridge-street, a still was discovered which had been seized and sold some time since, the place having been licensed and owned by "Bill Marrin." Other places were visited, but nothing more was discovered. In the raid three officers were struck by stones, one of them in the face, and the Deputy Collector was hit several times. No one was very severely injured.

Rumors were circulating yesterday concerning changes which it was said were to be made in the Collectorship of two or three of the New-York Districts, but diligent inquiry failed to discover that the reports had any foundation whatever.

Another large seizure of empty oil barrels was made by special agent CHARLES R. CORNWELL yesterday. The barrels, 627 in number, were being discharged from the ship *Liebnitz*, at Pier No. 50 East River. They appear to have been received from the vessels by GUSTAVE BROCK, a clerk with FANCHE, MINCHE & WINDT, consignees of the ship, and sold by BROCK to WICKS BROS., refiners of oil at Bull's Ferry. The lighter *Ed.* had been engaged to transport the vessels from the pier. A few days ago, it will be remembered, a similar seizure took place. The plan adopted by parties exporting oil is to have the empty barrels, with the inspection marks uneffaced, returned to this country, refilled, and again shipped, and this is repeated a number of times, the owners relying upon the brands to complete the shipment without the payment of the tax. A similar fraud has been detected in the whisky traffic. The officers also have reason to believe that fraudulent transactions are being conducted in the cattle trade. The whole business of cheating the Government of the taxes in the articles named is receiving close attention from responsible officials here, and it is expected that before many days some heavy seizures will result.

Collector FIELD reported yesterday the seizure of a small distillery at No. 128 West Twenty-fourth-street. The door of the establishment was forced by the officers, but no one was found on the premises. A cigar factory, owned by LEWIS SANDERSON, was seized at the same place. The stock included 2,600 cigars and 200 pounds of cuttings. The property was turned over to the custody of the United States officers.

A Laudable Enterprise.

A number of patriotic ladies in this city and throughout the nation are engaged in preparations to hold a National Fair in this city on the 14th of April next, at which all the States and Territories are to be represented, and the proceeds of which are to be applied in laying the foundation for a permanent home for the destitute widows and mothers of soldiers and sailors fallen in the national service. We understand that it is the aim of the ladies to make this charity a permanent part of the military system of the country; so that not only shall it afford an honorable refuge to all now who need its accommodations, but that in all future time its hospitality shall await the claim of the destitute widows or mothers of soldiers or sailors who shall have fallen in the nation's service.

We trust that a work so truly deserving will not suffer by being confounded with the many schemes of private enterprise which have done so much to shake public confidence, and doubtless to some extent to impede the performance of the solemn obligations of our people to those who have just claims on their care and liberality. The names of the ladies and gentlemen connected with it should be a sufficient guarantee that its objects will be properly carried out. The committee rooms, at No. 691 Broadway, are open every day from 10 until 3 o'clock, where all information relative to the Fair can be obtained; and contributions in money will be received by HENRY CLEWS, Esq., No. 32 Wall-street; ANTHONY LANE, Esq., Fourth National Bank, Nassau and Pine, and GEO. W. PRATT, No. 47 Exchange-place. The following are the names of the officers and National Executive Committee:

Mrs. Lieut.-Gen. W. T. Sherman, President; Mrs. Gen. Robert Anderson, Mrs. S. B. Chittenden, Mrs. T. Owen Rouse, Vice-Presidents; Mrs. J. C. Carlisle, Secretary; George W. Pratt, Esq., Treasurer, No. 47 Exchange-place.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MILITARY TRAINING FOR THE YOUNG.—Major HLASKO has established a military school for cadets in this City. The following is the arrangement of classes: At No. 55 West Thirty-third-street—Monday, from 4:30 until 5:45 P. M., calesthenics; Tuesday, from 4 until 5:45 P. M., squad and company drill. At 806 Broadway—Thursday, from 4 until 6 P. M., battalion drill, (this day and hour will be changed if not suitable to the majority.) Drill for the junior cadets at No. 55 West Thirty-third-street—Monday, from 3:30 (including Calisthenics) to 5:45 o'clock, and Saturday from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M. Children in arms are admitted.

FIRE IN BROADWAY.—At 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred on the third floor of No. 307 Broadway, occupied by LOUIS WILLIAMS, dealer in sewing-machine twist. Mr. WILLIAMS sustained a loss of $2,000 by fire and water, insured. A portion of the second floor is occupied by the Metropolitan Paper Collar Company, whose loss is $200, insured. The remaining upper floors are occupied by several tenants as offices; they sustain slight losses. The first floor is occupied by J. C. CARLETON, tailor, and EDWARD COLTON, liquor dealer, who sustained losses of $100 and $500, both fully insured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

READINGS FOR THE PEOPLE.—A movement has been set on foot for giving cheap readings for the people, accompanied with music, in this City. The design is to furnish instructive, refining and amusing entertainment for the many whom it is hoped thus to beguile from less improving methods of spending their evenings. In Europe these entertainments are patronized by all classes, and the best talent is engaged in them. No person is to be paid for services. Advertising, hall rent, &c., are to be the only expense, and that will be paid in a small admission fee. Mr. J. E. FROBISHER, No. 155 East Eighteenth-street, is at the head of the movement.

DEDICATION.—A beautiful new Baptist Church was dedicated Wednesday, at Port Jarvis, on the Erie Railroad. The dedication sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. DOWLING, of New-York, Rev. WAYLAND HOYT, of Brooklyn; also preaching in the evening. The cost of the house was $28,000, of which the generous sum of about $7,000 was raised on the day of dedication. Dr. DOWLING also performed the same service twenty-four years ago, at the dedication of the old house, which has been given up. The Pastor of the Church is Rev. Mr. LLOYD.

ALLEGED FRAUD.—CHARLES ALLEN, *alias* George Adams, was arraigned yesterday at the Essex Market Police Court, on the complaint of PATRICK CORNEY, No. 205 Forsyth-street, who alleged that he had advanced ALLEN $30 upon a check for $75 upon the First National Bank of Stamford, which he subsequently discovered to be worthless. ALLEN was committed in default of $500, for trial at the General Sessions.

THE MIDNIGHT MISSION.—Miss SALLIE BROWNSON GOODRICH lectures this evening on behalf of this most deserving charity at Dodworth Hall. Her subject will be "The Midnight Mission." The young lady, whose readings in California formerly, and more recently in this City on behalf of the Children's Aid Society and other charities, have attracted much attention, … doubtless say something worth hearing on this occasion. The cause is a worthy one, and merits a more general support than it has hitherto received.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A WOUND THAT WAS NOT FATAL.—DOMINICUS VANDERVEER, who was assaulted and robbed last Friday night on the Jamaica-road as he was returning from East New-York, has so far recovered from his injuries as to converse a little. He has a very distinct recollection of what took place, and says he was struck three times on the head with a slung-shot or similar instrument, and was furiously stamped upon while lying on the ground. A reward of $1,000 has been offered for the apprehension and conviction of the robber.

ADVICE TO TEACHERS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—J. W. BUCKLEY, Superintendent of the Public Schools, has issued a circular to the teachers, urging them to govern the pupils by gentleness and moral suasion rather than by physical force. He complains, too, that the ladies, as soon as appointed teachers, give up studying and sometimes fall behind their classes.

DISMISSED FROM THE NAVY-YARD.—About 200 men have been thrown out of employment in the Brooklyn Navy-yard within a day or two. Work on the steam frigate *Colorado* has been entirely stopped. She has been on the dry dock some time receiving repairs to machinery and hull.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

CONFISCATION—PARDON—ITS EFFECT UPON THE RIGHTS OF THE OWNER OF PROPERTY LIABLE TO CONFISCATION UNDER THE ACT OF AUG. 6, 1861—THE LAW OF CAPTURE AND PRIZE.

Armstrong Foundry, John Armstrong, claimant and appellant, vs. The United States.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana.—In this case the lots, building and fixtures known as the Armstrong Foundry, were seized under the act of Aug. 6, 1861, and subsequently condemned as subject to confiscation, having been used for insurrectionary purposes.

From such judgment of condemnation the claimant appealed to this Court, and recently moved for leave to file a special plea of pardon, such having been granted him by the President pending the cause in this court. The Attorney-General objected to the filing of the plea, on the ground that this Court has only appellate jurisdiction, and could not permit amendment of the pleadings or give leave to file new pleas. If such amendments were, or ought to be made, the case should be remanded to the Court below, with leave to the party to file amendments there, in accordance with the established practice here. Such practice was shown by cases cited. The Court, however, granted the appellant leave to file the proposed plea, unless the Attorney-General proposed to contest the force and effect of the pardon, by circumstances which may have occurred subsequently to its being granted. But this decision affirmed nothing as to the operation of a pardon to relieve the property from confiscation and restore it to the claimant.

The appeal was now heard on the merits, the claimant taking the ground that when the law declares that property in a certain predicament shall be forfeited by reason of the offence, the fact will be found stated in the statute, leaving no room for doubt as to the intention of the legislator. The adjudications of the Courts in past cases of forfeiture cite the sections declaring that the offence, *proprio vi* operates the forfeiture. Such is not the fact in the act under which the libel in this case is filed; it merely declares that property used or employed with consent of the owner, for certain unlawful purposes, shall be "lawful subject of prize and capture." These words are of technical import, and relate to capture *jure belli*. The act does not declare the offence shall operate the forfeiture, and, unless captured by force of arms, no property is confiscable under this act. (The Nassau, 4 Wall, 641.) In a case of forfeiture the title passes from the offence; in case of capture the title does not pass, even by the capture; but the prize must be sent in for judicial inquiry into the legality of the capture. The signification of the word capture is "to take by force of arms," and not by an information filed with a District-Attorney. Such information must succeed the capture, and will justify proceedings for condemnation; it never was intended that the information should lead to a seizure to be called capture. Such a construction would prevent the law. In this cause "capture" was impossible; for the City of New-Orleans had been formally subjected to the authority of the United States more than eighteen months before the seizure was made, and the claimant had been previously employing the foundry in lawful business under the protection of the flag of the United States for all that time. There was therefore no "capture" known to the law. On the contrary the seizure was the most tortious capture ever conceived of; and the condemnation of the land, under the admiralty process in this case, would open a new chapter in public jurisprudence, quite astonishing to all publicists who have written of the laws of captures or of war. It is also urged that the Confederate Government took forcible possession of the foundry, or threatened to do so unless Armstrong consented to employ it in the interest of that Government. Armstrong had full opportunity, had he desired, to quit his residence in New-Orleans, after the capture, but he chose to remain under the terms announced in the proclamation of the commanding officer, and he was, by this choice, reunited to his proper allegiance to the United States, and was entitled to his property, had it been legally liable for past offence. If, as alleged, this is a proceeding at law, and not a case of admiralty cognizance or equity jurisdiction, then it is answered that questions of prize, such as presented here, cannot be tried in a common law court.

On the question of forfeiture, the Government insists on the same view presented in several preceding cases—that, under the act, the penalty of forfeiture attaches the moment the offence is committed. The effect of the pardon is discussed at length, and the argument sustains the following proposition: "In respect of property forfeited in virtue of a confiscable quality impressed upon it by the unlawful predicament in which it may have been involved, and not by reason of the personal criminality of the grantee, the pardon does not operate to defeat such forfeiture or destroy the right of the Government to seize and confiscate it. When property is tainted with a forfeiture which depends upon and arises out of its own status, and not the personal status of the owner, the pardon cannot avail him as a bar to a prosecution for such forfeiture." It is submitted that the proceeding is at common law.

Humphrey Marshall for claimant; Mr. Stanbery and Mr. Ashton for Government.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT—JAN. 31.

Before Judge Benedict.

THE CASE OF JOHN DEVLIN CONTINUED.

The United States vs. John Devlin.—Immediately on the opening of this Court yesterday, the cross-examination by the District-Attorney of Moses Richards was resumed. The witness identified thirty-three applications for distilleries (produced) as having been made during his term of office, and transmitted by him to the Assessor; identified monthly returns of distillers (produced) taken before him, and by him transmitted to the Assessor's office; it was not his duty to visit these distilleries from day to day or week to week; was obliged to visit only once a month; did not remember that a distiller should make a statement every ten days as to the quantity on mash; that book (produced) was a tri-monthly book; but sworn statements were only made monthly; never was in the habit of signing blank affidavits; a blank, or rather partly filled form of affidavit (produced) was signed by him, but he did not see what it was signed for; when the registers for license came in he filed them on the back; the applications (produced) were signed by him according to usual custom; did not file or indorse Mr. Devlin's application; could not say whether any indorsement was filled on it or not.

The direct examination being resumed, the witness said that Devlin not being in his district he did not indorse the application, but had it put into Mr. Northup's box; did not know who filled up the blank affidavit not sworn to; could not tell whether the blank affidavits in Mr. Rice'sbooks were sworn to; never heard any complaint against himself of irregularity of conduct in the offices of Assessor; never before had seen the check books of Mr. Devlin; knew nothing about them other than what was shown him in Court; resigned at the suggestion of the Assessor.

John W. Salvage testified that since the 1st of June, 1867, he had acted as clerk in the Assessor's office, Third District of New-York; found among the papers in the Assessor's office an application from John Devlin; the paper (produced) was one that found, but this paper (produced) was the one found in the Assessor's office; it was an application paper from Devlin, and found in the January monthly papers in the Assessor's office.

Richard C. Egan, clerk in the Assessor's office, deposed that an application paper was handed him in the office; he was searching for it at the time, but failed to get it, and another clerk of a former Collector handed it to him; could not tell where the clerk got the paper; a Mr. Tappen handed it to him; found a paper in the Assessor's office, of which he took a certified copy.

Charles Tappen, clerk in the Collector's office, deposed that he knew an application paper had been handed in, and having searched for it, found it; if an applicant wished to pay in advance of the monthly list, the Collector required the Assessor to send up a duplicate of the application.

Thomas A. Murray swore that the partly-filled affidavit alluded to previously was not filled in by Richards, though he believed the signature was that gentleman's; could not say whether the paper found was the same as that handed in in May.

John D. Carrol deposed that official papers that went to Mr. Northup were all turned over to the succeeding Assessor.

Counsel on both sides then agreed that Mr. McCormack did not receive the application paper, or take it away from the Assessor's office.

Mr. Evarts proposed next to read the receipt dated Feb. 6 and 7, for tax paid for the year ending May, 1867, also a receipt dated March 13, 1867, for the reassessment of Aug. 1, 1866, which was made necessary by the act of 1864. Both papers were objected to.

Mr. Murray was recalled, and said he acted in Mr. Devlin's employment in the capacity of clerk; he kept no book, but did errands for Mr. Devlin, and sometimes filled up his check-books; took deposits on the bank for Francis Devlin, but was paid by John; from February to May did not receive money from John Devlin to deposit in the bank; did nothing particular or general for him; was paid $20 a week; did everything he was asked to do; check-books were on the table, and anybody could write in them; often scribbled in them; could not tell his own handwriting in blocks of check-books produced; John Devlin, wife and child boarded in witness' house, in Carlton-avenue.

Mr. Evarts applied for permission to give oral evidence of the contents of the application-paper handed in in May, which was refused. Documents relative to the granting of a license to Devlin in February last were handed in, after which the proceedings were adjourned to Monday.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 31.

By Judge Cardozo.

Wilson vs. Wilson et al.; order settled.
Cook vs. Oberfield; receiver appointed.
Fossing vs. James et al.; sureties rejected.

By Judge Clerke.

Parker vs. Ward; findings of law and fact settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 31.

By Judge Brady.

Nosser vs. Corwin; motion denied but without costs.

By Judge Barrett.

In the matter of the petition of the German Evangelical Lutheran Immanuels Congregation N. A. C., Yorkville, City of New-York, U. S.; application granted.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

THE NOBLE CASE.

Judge RUSSEL sat yesterday at the Court of General Sessions to listen to the argument of a motion to quash two indictments against Dan Noble. One indictment charges him with stealing United States bonds of the value of over $200,000 from the Royal Insurance Company of London, doing business in this City; the other charges him with receiving the said bonds, knowing them to have been stolen. Counsel for the prisoner moved to quash the indictments on various grounds, also from the fact that the whole matter was under investigation before Police Justice Hogan, and that magistrate, after hearing all the testimony for and against the defendant, discharged Noble from custody, certifying that there was not sufficient evidence to hold him for the larceny.

The Court took the papers and reserved his decision.

For the prosecution, Mr. John Sedgewick; for defence, Mr. John Graham.

SUPREME COURT, (BROOKLYN,) SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Lott.

George Cochran and others vs. H. B. Hubbard and others.—This was an action for $40,000. The plaintiff is a well-known practicing physician, and represents a company who sue to compel defendants to account for the money said to have been obtained under the following circumstances: While the oil excitement was raging the defendant and a man named Ingersoll, it is alleged, represented to plaintiff and others, capitalists, that they had purchased 100 acres of oil land near Oil Creek, Pennsylvania; that they had paid $1,000 to bind the bargain, saying the cost of the land was $50,000, and proposed to form a company to purchase the land. On the strength of those representations as claimed, plaintiff with Messrs. Backhouse, Stanton, Spader and others, formed a company and raised $50,000, which was given to defendant to purchase the land. Stock to the amount of $300,000 was issued and divided among the members of the Company. A few subscriptions only had been taken, however, when it was ascertained and claimed that instead of having paid $50,000 for the land, the defendant had only invested $10,000 in it, leaving $40,000 to be accounted for.

Ingersoll and Hubber have each separate defences. Decision reserved.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 31, 1868.

$10,000	U. S. 6s. '81, R.	111⅛
3,100	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '62.......small	110¾
50,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C '65	109⅝
10,000	do	109¾
3,000	do	109⅝
10,000	U. S. 5-20s. C., '67 New Issue	107⅝
500	do	107¾
3,000	do	107⅞
50,000	U.S. 5s. 10-40 C.	104¼
5,000	do	104⅛
500	U. S. 5-20s. C. '65.......New	107⅝
11,500	do	107⅞
56,000	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s. 2d series	107⅝
10,000	do.......Small	107⅜
1,450	do 3d series	107⅜
5,000	N. Y. St. 7s. '70	102¼
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s. ..x.c	63
20,000	Tenn. 6s. new	60½
1,000	Virginia 6s, ex c.	44½
500	Vir. 6s. new	40
40,000	N. Car. 6s. ..x-c	52
10,000	N.C. St. 6s. new	51½
1,000	Missouri 6s.	101¼
4,000	Erie 3d M	93¾
3,000	Erie 4th M	93¾
16,000	Erie 5th M	91
3,000	M. C. 8s. N. Bs.	110½
4,000	Alt. & T.H.2d Pr	87
20	Irving Bank	106
20	Metropolitan B'k	128½
10	Fourth N. Bk	104
15	Bank of Commerce	116
200	Cum. Coal Pr	37½
100	West. Union T.	37
100	do.......b30	37¼
200	N. Y. Guano	12
200	Quicksilver	23½
100	do	23¼
200	do.......2d call	23
22	Panama R.	310
230	Pac. Mail	114
600	do	114¼
50	do	114⅛
50	do.......2d call	113⅞
600	Atlantic Mail	98
100	do	97¾
100	do.......2d call	97½
100	do	97¾
300	Adams Ex. Co	76½
100	do	76⅛
100	Rens. & Sar. R.	80½

100	Wells Fargo Ex	45¼
50	do	45
50	do.......2d call	44½
100	Mer. U. Ex.	36¾
165	do	36½
200	do.......2d call	36
500	N. Y. Cen. R.	131¾
100	do	131⅝
300	do.......b30	131⅞
100	do.......s60	131
100	do	130⅞
14	do	130⅝
600	Erie R.	74
1300	do	73⅞
2000	do	73¾
700	do	73⅝
125	Erie R. Pf.	81¾
100	do	82
300	do.......2d call	81¾
100	do.......b30	82
600	Reading R.	95¼
500	do	95
300	do	95⅛
900	do	95⅝
200	M. S. & N. I. R.	87¾
400	do	87½
300	do	87⅝
800	do	87¾
100	Mich. Cen.	111⅜
100	do	111½
50	do	111⅞
600	Clev. & Pitts.	97
400	do.......2d call	96¾
300	C. & N. W. R. Pf.	73
100	do	72⅝
100	do.......b30	73
300	do	72
200	Clev. & Tol.	111
200	do	110¾
1400	Chic. & R. I.	100
400	do.......s60	99⅜
300	M. & St. P. R.	47
400	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	64¾
100	do	64⅛
27	Chic. B. & Q. R.	143½
100	Del., L. & W. R.	112
10	N. J. Cen. R.	116½
300	P., F. W. & C.	102¾
100	do	102½
400	do	102⅜
100	do	101¾
100	Alt. & T. H.	51½
2000	O. & Miss. R.	32¼
300	do	32⅜
100	do	32⅛
200	Ohio & Miss Pf.	74
342	H. & St. J. Pf.	71⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s. '81, R.	111⅛
53,000	U. S. 6s. '81, C.	111⅝
1,000	do	111⅜
10,000	U. S. 6s. '74, R.	110
50,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20, R. '62	108¾
265,000	U.S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '62	111⅛
15,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20 C., '64	108⅞
38,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20, C., '65	109⅝
4,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. R. '65. new	107⅝
11,000	U. S. 5-20s. C. '65 New Issue	107⅝
2,500	U. S. 5s 10-40s C.	104⅜
6,000	Missouri 6s.	101⅜
7,000	do	101¼
13,000	N. Car 6s.....x-c	51⅜
5,000	Tenn. 6s, new	60½
20	Ocean Bank	103
200	Canton Co	58⅜
100	do	58⅝
200	do	58½
100	West. U. Tel	36⅞
10	Quicksilver	23
100	do	23⅛
10	Pacific M	114⅛
100	do	114½
50	do	114⅜
20	do	114¼
100	Atlantic Mail	97⅞
100	do	98¼
100	do	98⅛
162	U. S. Ex. Co	76
200	N J Cen. R.	116⅛
500	Bos. Hart. & Erie	16⅜
1000	Ohio & M. R.	32¼

200	Adams Ex	76½
100	do.......s60	76¼
100	do.......b30	76⅝
10	Mer. U. Ex	36
100	do	36¼
100	do	36½
50	do	36⅜
300	Wells Fargo Ex	45
50	do	44½
100	N. Y. Cen.......x d	129
500	do	129⅛
100	do.......s30	129⅜
100	do	129⅝
1000	do	129½
800	Erie R.	74⅛
100	do.......b10	74½
100	do	74¼
300	Erie R.. Pf.	82¼
100	do	82⅞
100	do	83
200	Hudson R	146
100	do	146¼
30	Mich. Cen	112
500	M. S. & N. I.	88½
100	do	88⅜
200	Clev. & Pitts	97¾
500	Chic. & N. W.	60
500	Chic. & N. W. Pf	74
1800	Chi. & R. I.	100¼
800	do	100⅛
200	do.......b10	100⅜
700	do	100½
300	M. & St. P.	47
100	do	47¼
1000	do	47½
100	do.......b30	47⅜
200	P., Ft. W. & C	103

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Wells Fargo Ex	45¼
100	Adams Ex. Co..b10	76¾
200	do	76⅞
300	Mariposa Min. Co.	8½
100	Pacific Mail	114⅝
100	do	114¾
600	do	114½
100	do.......c	114¼
100	do.......b10	114½
200	do.......c	141⅝
200	W. U. Tel	37¼
100	Atlantic Mail	98
100	do	97¾
100	do	98⅛
300	N. Y. Cen. R	131½
800	do	131⅜
200	do.......s10	131¼
100	do.......b3	131⅜
100	Mar. Pf	14¾
100	Chic. & N. W. R	60¾
1300	Chi. & N. W. Pf	74¼
200	do	73⅞
200	do.......b3	73½

800	Erie R	74⅜
300	do.......c	74¼
200	do.......s10	74¼
100	do.......b3	74⅜
2900	do	74¼
100	do.......b10	74½
800	do.......b3	74⅜
100	Erie R. Pf	82
100	Reading R	95½
200	do.......b10	95⅜
100	M. & St. P	47⅜
100	P., F. W. & C	102⅞
300	do	102¾
200	Ohio & Miss. R.	32¾
300	do.......b3	32⅞
100	do	32⅝
200	Cl. & Tol	112
200	do	111¾
200	Bost. H. & Erie	16⅛
500	Mich. S. & N. I.	88¼
1200	Clev. & Pitts	97¼
400	Chic. R. I. & P.	99⅝

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

200	Canton Co.......b10	59½
300	do	59
300	do	58⅞
100	do	58
100	Cumberland Coal	37½
100	Pacific Mail	114⅞
200	do	114¾
200	West. U. Tel.......b3	37
600	N. Y. Cen	131⅞
200	do.......b3	131¾
200	do.......c	131⅜
2300	Erie R	74¼
200	do.......b3	74⅜
300	do.......s15	74⅛
200	do.......c	74¼
300	Atlantic Mail	97½
100	do	97¾
100	Erie Pref.......b10	82½
300	do	82⅝
100	do	83
600	Chic. & N.W. Pf	73⅝
200	do.......b10	73¾

400	Reading R	95¼
100	do	95⅜
100	do	95¼
100	Mil. & St. P	46¾
200	P., F. W. & Ch	102½
300	Ohio & Miss. R.	32½
600	Mich. S. & N. I.	88⅜
100	do	88¼
200	Clev. & Pitts R	97¾
200	do.......b10	97½
200	do	97¾
100	do	97⅝
1500	do	97¼
100	Clev. & Tol.	111⅜
100	do	111¼
100	do	111⅛
200	do	111½
200	C., R. I. & P.	99
500	do	99¼
400	do	99⅛
200	Chi. & N. W. R	60¾
400	do	60

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Canton Co.......s3	58⅛
200	do	58⅜
200	Cum. Coal	38½
100	Quick. Min. Co	23¾
200	Mariposa Prf.	14½
100	Pacific Mail	114⅝
100	do	114½
100	do	114⅜
100	West. U. Tel	36⅞
100	do	37
400	N. Y. Cent.......x-d	129¾
200	At. Mail	97⅞
400	Erie R	74½
1100	do	74¼
400	Erie Pf	83¼
600	Hud. Riv. R	146⅛
400	Reading R	95⅜
200	do.......b30	95¾

100	Alt. & T. H	51¼
100	Mil. & St. Paul	47½
100	Mil. & St. Paul Pf	65
600	Ohio & Miss. R	32⅜
200	do.......b10	32¼
100	do.......s5	32⅜
200	Ft. W. P.&C	102⅞
100	M. So. & N. I. R	88⅜
100	Ill. Cen. R	133⅝
400	Clev. & Pitts	97⅜
400	Clev. & Tol.	111⅜
1200	Chi. R. I. & P.......b10	100
800	Chic. & N. W. Pf	73⅞
100	do.......b5	73⅝

FRIDAY, Jan. 31—P. M.

The sales of Gold this morning ran down from 140⅜ to 140⅛ ℔ cent., but after 1 o'clock returned to 140⅜@140⅜ ℔ cent. Exchange on London, 60 days, was advanced by Messrs. BROWN and other standard houses to 109⅞@110 ℔ cent., (sales at 109⅞ ℔ cent.,) and as this advance very closely approaches the rate at which it will pay the Bankers to ship Gold, the speculators in Gold, who had no political or financial sensations from Washington to go upon, claimed an advantage from it. There is a fair amount of Cotton Bills on England offered to the Bankers, both here and at the South, but this supply is partly neutralized by a steady and very gratifying improvement in the demand for Foreign Merchandise for the Spring trade. The feeling among the holders of both Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods is much better than at the close of the Old Year, and there is also an advance in demand and prices for the leading staples of Foreign General Merchandise. The Cotton trade is 4 cents ℔ pound better than the lowest price three or four weeks ago, and this is expected to assist very materially the Spring demand for Goods from the South.

The rates for Money to-day are 5@6 ℔ cent. to the Stock Brokers, on call, and 6@7 ℔ cent. to the Discount Brokers on prime Merchant paper of short date. Some large cash balances continue to be left with the Brokers in the Public Funds at 4 ℔ cent. It is pretty well understood to-day, though not officially announced, that the act of Congress to stop the contraction of Greenbacks has, or will in a day or two, become a law. The President will not sign the act, but allow it to pass without a veto. This is about all the Currency legislation the country at present requires to give assurance of a steady movement to trade the ensuing Spring and Summer. No expansion of Greenbacks or National Bank Notes, and no conversion of the latter into the former, will probably be authorized by Congress in the present temper of the two Houses. It is unofficially given out that the House Committee on Banking and Currency stand five to four in favor of the Randall bill for substituting Greenbacks for National Bank Currency, but it is doubtful whether such a report will be made to the House after another week's reflection by the Committee. And we are assured by parties who ought to understand the chances that no such report will probably be sanctioned by the House, *and certainly not by the Senate*. The question, while kept open, may encourage the speculators in Gold, but we entertain no fear of such wholesale inflation of Greenbacks; no such folly in regard to the National Banking system.

The Stock Exchange was partially depressed in the forenoon on the Railways and dull on the Public Funds. The latter fully recovered their steady tone at the Second Board, and the old 5-20s were firm and in demand on the London quotation. The Railways were again largely influenced up to 1 o'clock P. M. by the weakness of the market for Erie Stock, which sold down from 74⅜ to 73⅝ ℔ cent., but this subsequently recovered to 74⅛@⅜, while New-York Central, and Chicago and Rock Island were higher by 1 ℔ cent. than yesterday at the late Boards. Central brought 129½ ex-dividend, equal to 132½, and Rock Island advanced to 100¼ ℔ cent. Erie Preferred advanced to 83 ℔ cent.; Hudson River sold at 146⅛, and Michigan Southern recovered from 87⅞ to 88⅜ ℔ cent. The Northwest Stocks, Fort Wayne, and Cleveland and Pittsburg were also firmer in the afternoon. The Miscellaneous list, after a decline of ⅛@1 ℔ cent. in the morning, recovered to about the same figures as last night. The Border State Bonds were steady.

To-morrow some change will be made by the Brokers of both Boards and by the outside operators, in what has heretofore been known as the Long Room informal Exchange. There has been some disagreement with the present lessee of the Long Room, and the probability is that a new basement Room, already prepared for the purpose, near the Exchange Building, will be opened to-morrow.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night:

	Thur.	Fri.		Thur.	Fri.
U. S. 10-40s	104⅛	104⅜	Missouri	101½	101⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111⅜	111⅝	Northwest	60¾	60⅜
U. S. Con. 5-20s	107⅝	107⅝	N. West Pref	73⅞	74
N. Y. Central	131⅞	*129⅞	Rock Island	98¾	100
Erie	74⅜	74⅜	Fort Wayne	102½	103
Hudson	146	146⅛	W. U. Telegraph	37½	37
Reading	95⅜	95⅜	St. Paul Pref	64¾	65¼
Mich. Southern	88⅜	88⅜	St. Paul Com	47¾	47⅜
Ohio and Miss	32⅜	32⅜	Pacific Mail	114¼	114⅜
Pittsburgh	97¼	97⅜	American Gold	140⅜	140⅜
Tenn 6s. new	60⅝	60⅜	Bills on London	109⅜	109⅜

*Ex-div.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent., 1868	139	Oregon W. L., '81	105½
6 ℔ cent., coup., 1868	139	Oregon W. L., ½ y, '81	107
6 ℔ ct. reg., 1881	111⅛	5 ℔ cent., reg., 1871	118
500 & 1,000, 1881	111⅝	5 ℔ cent. coup. 1871	120
5-20 reg., 1862	108⅞	5 ℔ cent., reg., 1874	109¾
5-20 coup., small, 1862	110⅜	5 ℔ ct. end. coup., 1874	111
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	111⅛	10-40 registered, 1874	104⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	108⅞	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	104⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	109⅜	7-3-10 2d series	107⅜
5-20 coup., 1865, n. is	107⅝	7-3-10 3d series	107⅝
5-20 cou., 1867	107⅝		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Bounty 7s	107½	Indiana 5 ℔ c.	92
N. Y. Canal 7s, 1870	102	Michigan 7 ℔ c. W. Ln.	98
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1872-78	102	Tennessee 6 ℔ c.—ex-c.	62¾
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. 1874	95	Tennessee new bds	60½
N. Y. 5 ℔ c., 1875	94	Virginia 6s., ex-c	44½
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1870	99	Virginia 6s., n. b.	40
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1881	101	Georgia 7s. new bonds	79
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1886	101	North Carolina 6s	51⅝
Illinois C. bonds 1860	99½	North Carolina 6s. x.c.	51⅜
Illinois reg., 1860	99½	North Car. 6s. n. b	51⅝
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	99½	Missouri 6s	101¾
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	99½	Mis. H. & St. Jo. is	85
Illinois 6s, '79 aft. 1865	99½	Missouri Pacific R. is	101¼
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	99½	California 7s	128
Illinois coupon 6s 1877	99½	Connecticut 6s	99
Illinois 6s cou. 1879	99½	Rhode Island 6s	99¼
Illinois War Loan	99½		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	130	Bank of North Am'a	103½
Manhattan	135	Hanover	109
Merchants	113¼	Irving	106
Mechanics'	118	Metropolitan	128
Union	116	East River	97½
America	136¼	Shoe and Leather	110
Phenix	104	Continental	102
Fulton	156	St. Nicholas	106¼
National	109	New-York County	150
Merchants' Exch'ge	106	Impt'rs. & Traders'	116
Seventh Ward	107	Park	142
State of New-York	109	Manuf's & Merch'ts	100
Commerce	116	Central National	103
Mechanics B'k Ass	112	First National	205
Ocean	102	Fourth National	103¾
American Exchange	116¼	Ninth National	103¾
Bank of the Repub	114	Oriental	130

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93	Han. & St. J. con	81
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	90	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es	90	Tol. & W. 1st M. ex	93
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	90	Tol. & W. 2d M.	78½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	103½	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	83
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	129	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	70
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-'76	129	Gal. & Chi. extended	101¾
Erie 1st Mort. extd	103½	Gal. & Chic. 2d M	97½
Erie 7s. 2d ind. 1879	103	Chi. & R. I. 1st M	100
Erie 7s. 3d. ind. 1883	99½	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is	95¾
Erie 7s. 4th ind. 1880	98½	Clev. & Tol. S. F	99
Erie 7s. 5th ind. 1888	91	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M	103
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	99¾	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M	102½
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85	102½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M	103
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	102½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M	97
Mich. Cen. 1st M. '88, '82	110	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M	88
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M	92	Cleve. & P. 2d M	88
N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68	101	Cleve. & P. 4th M	90
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c	89	Chi. & Alton S. F	99
Pac. R. 7s. guar. by Mo	106	Chi. & Alton S. F. 1st M	100
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1870	115	Chi. & Alton S. F. inc	100
Alton & T. H. 1st M	80	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M	90
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	80	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	90¼
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	97¼	Pennsylvania R. R. bonds	88
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	87	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	89½
Con. 7 ℔ cent. conv	87	Chi. & Gt. East. 1st M	73
Con. 7 ℔ cent. 1st M	88		

The first of February Coupons on the Bonds of the City of Peoria, Illinois, will be paid by Messrs. CLARK, DODGE & Co., corner of Wall and William streets.

The Banking office of Messrs. JOHN J. CISCO & SON will be removed to-morrow, Feb. 1, from No. 33 Wall-street to one of the front Wall-street rooms (next to Hanover-street) of the marble building of Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & Co.

Mr. SHEPHERD KNAPP, Jr., and Mr. J. B. BURDETT, both late with Mr. T. E. BROWNE, have formed a Stock Exchange firm, under the style of KNAPP & BURDETT, at No. 19 New-street. Mr. BURDETT is a member of the New-York Stock Exchange Board.

Mr. CRUGER OAKLEY, late of Messrs. L. P. MORTON & Co., and a member of the New-York Stock Exchange Board, has established, with Mr. C. FITZ, a new Stock and Banking firm at No. 36 Wall-street, under the style of FITZ & OAKLEY.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $4,216,644 95; total payments, $17,653,217 26; balance, $97,492,706 59. The receipts include for Customs, $413,000; for Gold Notes, $390,000.

The members of the two Stock Boards will hereafter occupy the new Public Room in New-street, under the Gold Room, instead of the old Long Room of the Stock Exchange.

The Gebhard Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of five ℔ cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 3d of February.

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York during the month of January has been as follows:

Dec. 31, 1867—By Balance		$101,083,223 16
Receipts during the month:		
On account of customs	$7,204,589 69	
On account of gold notes	14,654,520 00	
On account of internal revenue	587,128 61	
On account of three per cent. certificates	1,775,000 00	
On account of Post-office Department	817,540 46	
On account of transfers	13,911,000 00	
On account of patent fees	5,024 25	
On account of miscellaneous	19,515,871 82	
On account of disbursing acc'ts	16,424,320 01	
On account of Assay Office	41,904 21	
On account of interest ac'ts	17,244,220 90	—92,181,219 95
Total		$193,264,443 11
Payments:		
Treasury drafts	$63,197,893 43	
Post-office drafts	987,418 35	
Disbursing accounts	14,128,986 35	
Assay Office	221,529 01	
Interest accounts, viz.:		
In coin	16,046,501 24	
In currency	1,189,408 00	—95,771,736 52
Balance		$97,492,706 59
Balance to Cr. Treasurer U. S.	$80,546,382 43	
Balance to Cr. disbursing accounts	13,090,175 45	
Balance to Cr. Assay office	2,476,018 12	
Balance to Cr. interest acct's	1,380,130 59	—97,492,706 59
Receipts for customs in the month of January, 1867		$9,528,384 96
Receipts for customs in the month of January, 1868		7,204,589 69
Decrease in January, 1867		$2,323,795 27

The following is a statement of business at the United States Assay Office, at New-York, for the month ending Jan. 31, 1868:

Deposits of Gold		$372,000 00
Foreign Coins	$3,000	
Foreign Bullion	4,500	
United States Bullion	364,500	
Deposits of silver, including purchases		57,000 00
Foreign Coins	18,000	
Foreign Bullion	25,000	
United States Bullion (contained in gold)	5,000	
United States Bullion (Colorado)	2,500	
United States Bullion (Lake Superior)	500	
United States Bullion (Nevada)	6,000	
Total Deposits—Payable in Bars	$269,000	
Total Deposits—Payable in Coins	160,000	—$429,000 00
Gold Bars stamped		$197,962 47
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for Coinage		23,958 00

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $1,321,855 against $3,152,844 same week last year. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	262	$124,283	673	$251,361	352	$158,526
Man. of Cotton	608	168,192	455	117,358	409	109,295
Man. of Silk	561	324,966	44	54,476	36	44,985
Man. of Flax	413	113,148	294	80,075	347	89,646
Miscellaneous	201	61,710	67	26,286	284	11,143
Total	2,135	$792,299	1,533	$529,556	1,428	$423,605
		529,556				792,299
Total entered		$1,321,855	Total marketed			$1,215,904

The Wells-Fargo Express Co.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The annual meeting of this Company for the election of Directors will take place, I understand, in a few days. As a stockholder, I would respectfully request the present managers, through this communication, to present at the meeting a clear and candid statement of the affairs of the Company. The Stock has of late been selling at 45 or 47 cents on the dollar of its par value. If this be wholly due to the threatened opposition in California, the stockholders would like to know the fact, or if due to actual losses on the business of the Company and a resulting financial embarrassment, they would like the worst to be told from this cause also. It is mortifying (as well as a losing game,) to have so old and reputable a concern as the pioneer in the New-York and California Express and Overland business, selling so cheap, without understanding why it is so.

A STOCKHOLDER.

The Illinois Central Mortgages.

From Satterthwaite's London Circular.

When the 6 ℔ cent. (so called Sterling) Bonds of this Company were first issued, the public were invited to subscribe for them at the rate of 4s. 2d ℔ dollar, the prospectus stating that the interest paid would be paid in London at that rate, and the principal in like manner; but, unfortunately, no statement of this kind as far as regards principal, appeared on the face of the Bond. It was not surprising, therefore, that when during the war the premium on gold had reached 120 to 130 ℔ cent., holders became anxious as to whether, at maturity, should the currency remain in the debased condition it was then, they would be paid off according to the terms of the original prospectus, or simply the amount in the currency of the country, as stipulated on the Bond. The Directors felt that they were in some difficulty, as though they were determined to keep faith with the Bondholders, any Shareholder might obtain an injunction restraining them from paying off the bonds otherwise that in currency. It was clear the terms of the old bonds could not be altered, so to overcome this difficulty, the only plan that could be devised was, to offer to exchange the old bonds for new ones created under a general mortgage of the entire property of the Company (subject only to the Construction bonds then out), the new bonds to state on the face of them that they were payable in London, at the rate of £208 6s. 8d., in lieu of $1,000. Several bondholders availed themselves of this offer at the time, but the larger proportion held back, not clearly understanding the nature of the proposal. The time has now arrived when the Directors are desirous to have this matter finally settled, and as the plan proposed renders the payment in sterling beyond question, we strongly advise our friends to effect the exchange at once, as we are given to understand the option will shortly be withdrawn. We shall gladly take care of the exchange of bonds for such of our friends as may entrust them to us—free of any charge.

While upon the subject of the mortgages of this Company, we would draw attention to the Six per cent. Currency Redemption, created under the same mortgage as the Sterling Bonds. Some three years back, when the Directors called in $3,000,000 of the Seven per cent. Construction Bonds, to be paid off at 120 per cent. in conformity with the terms on the face of the bonds, they offered either that rate in currency, or to give in exchange for them Redemption Six per cent. Bonds, at the rate of 105 per cent., and the remaining 15 per cent. in cash. Holders to a large extent availed themselves of the latter alternative, so that there are now outstanding $2,500,000 of these bonds. In any future investment we should suggest to our friends the advisability of taking these instead of the Construction Bonds, as they are relatively cheaper, and are not liable to be called in before 1875, when they would have to be paid at 110. After that period, the Directors are bound to give one year's notice if they wish to redeem them before maturity in 1890, and the same premium, 10 per cent., would have to be paid.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Christie-st., No. 149, 3 ft. s. of Houston-st., 25x75	$25,000
Depeyster-st., No. 33, 20x47	9,500
Forsyth-st., No. 17, 26x100	25,000
Grand-st., No. 607, 22.9x50.3x60.1x20.4	7,000
East Houston-st., No. 326, 23x83.5	7,000
Mott-st., n. w. s., 97 ft. n. e. of Broome-st., 25x50	10,000
Third-st., n. s., 189 ft. e. of Av. C, 20.8x96	9,861
Tenth-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of Second-av., 25x94.10	nom.
W. 10th-st., s. s., 151.6 ft. w. of 4th-st., 25x95	8,000
15th-st., n. s., 220.6 ft. w. of Av. B, 100x103.3—two-third share	30,000
53d-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20x100	4,750
57th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 9th-av., 3 lots and portion of 2 lots, 99x200.1x24x100.5x75x100.5	56,000
79th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 4th-av., 50x100.2	12,000
95th-st., n. s., corner 3d-av., 10 lots, 248.6x100.8	26,000
100th-st. and 10th-av., n. w. cor., 17 lots, 345x175	27,500
115th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100	1,300
159th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 10th-av., 75x99.11	4,250
2d-av. and 61st-st., s. e. cor., 25.10x75	21,000
3d-av., Nos. 21 and 23 Grand-st., No. 55 Piers 23 and 24, E. R. } undivided share	10,000
5th-av., e. s., 20 ft. n. of 48th-st., 26.5x100	84,500
6th-av., w. s., 45.4 ft. from 55th-st., 30x61.11	30,000
8th-av., e. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 56th-st., 2 lots 49x90	16,000
8th-av., w. s., 43.8 ft. s. of 50th-st., 18.8x100	20,000
8th-av., e. s., 75.5 ft. n. of 51st-st., 25x80	29,500
8th-av., lots 138, 139, 140, J. Ireland's estate	22,500
8th-av., lots 138, 139, 140, J. Ireland's estate	12,000
9th-av., e. s., 50.1 ft. of 20th-st., 26.2x100	1,600
Lots 238, 239, 751, 752, 753, Benson's estate Lots 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, Dunkin estate }	9,450

Leases Recorded.

Bleecker-st., Nos. 218 and 220, 5 years	$1,200
Broadway, No. 208, 5 years	3,250
Greenwich-st., No. 254, 4½ years	4,600
Fulton-st., No. 154, 3 years 3 months	2,700
West Morris and Washington sts., s. e. cor, 21 years	8,000
8th-av. No. 106, 5 years	1,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Atlantic-st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Powers-st., 18.2½x80	$2,250
Bainbridge-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Stuyvesant-av., 50x100	1,100
Butler-st., n. e. s., 125 ft. n. w. of Hoyt-st., 16.8x100	2,200
Columbia and Bush sts., s. e. cor., 100x250x93.9x[illegible] 6.9x193.3	[illegible]
Columbia-st., e. s., 23 ft. n. of Centre-st., 100x177	7,500
Court-st., e. s., 48 ft. n. of Douglass-st., 101.7x46.5x[illegible] 1x101.2x250	14,000
Cypress Hill Plank Road, s. s., 243 ft. e. of Bushwick-av., 25x10	2,500
Dean-st., s. s., 165 ft. w. of Bond-st., 20x100	9,000
Douglass-st., s. w. s., 100 ft. s. e. of Bond-st., 100x200	15,000
Douglass-st., s. w. s., 100 ft. s. e. of Bond-st., 100x200	7,500
Ft. Greene-place, w. s., 384 ft. s. of Hanson-place, 85x10.6¾x13.0½x77.11x21	nom.
Hancock-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Reid-av., 50x100	600
Hancock-st., s. s., 375 ft. e. of Reid-av., 75x100	900
Hancock-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of Reid-av., 50x100	600
Hickory-st., n. s., 160 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 20x100	300
Hopkins-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 75x100	14,000
Lafayette, s. s., 80 ft. e. of Hudson-av., 20x75	3,000
Locust-st., e. s., lots 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, each 25x100	5,000
Monroe-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Classon-av., 70x100	5,000
Plymouth-st., s. s., 70.4 w. of Little-st., 25x70	700
Prospect-st. and Green-lane, s. e. cor., 25x100	3,400
Remsen-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Leonard-st., 25x100	1,800
Warren-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 20x100	1,000
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 170 ft. s. e. of Hoyt-st., 20x100	3,900
3d-st., n. s., 161 ft. e. of 5th-av., 22x90	12,800
S. 4th-st., n. s., 40 ft. e. of 9th-st., 20x71.3	4,600
N. 9th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 2d-st., 16.8x100	2,600
Canton-av., e. s., 327 ft. s. DeKalb-av., 20x100	6,100
Fulton-av., s. s., 480 ft. w. of Albany-av., 100x19.11x104.6x50.5	8,000
Portland and Park avs., s. w. cor., 77x56.5x86.8x40x40	2,400
Rochester-av. and Warren-st., s. w. cor., 25x90	375
Throop-av. and Whipple-st., northerly cor., 25x90	1,100
Throop-av., n. e. s., 25 ft. n. w. of Whipple-st., 75x90	2,400
Underhill-av., e. s., 75 ft. s. of Bergen-st., 70x5.2x108.8x22	1,750
3d-av., cor. 18th-st., 25.2x100	nom.
3d-av., 75 ft. from 20th-st., 25x100	nom.

New Lots.

Center-st., lots Nos. 73 and 74, Suydam estate, 25x100, each	$1,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Hudson City.

Lots 62 and 63, Map of Waverly, each 25x100	$1,700
Warren-st., s. s., (lot 356 Centre Hill Map,) 25x100	2,525
Manners-av., (lot 14 Baldwin & Gilchrist property, 25x100	500

Hoboken.

Monroe-st., (lot 23, block 27, Coster estate,) 25x100	$600
Washington-st., e. s., 202.10 ft. n. of 2d-st., 2.10x100 Washington-st., e. s., 175 ft. n. of 2d-st., 24.5x100 Washington-st., e. s., near 2d-st., 25x100 }	1,500

Bergen.

Westview-av., s. s., near Bergen-av., lot 4, 25x110	$550
Bergen-st., n. s., near land of Lewis, 35x64	2,000

Lafayette.

Washington-av., near Walnut-st., 16.8x100	$4,500

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)
30 Wall Street, N. Y.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

☞BROOKLYN CITY LOANS. These include Park, Water and other Improvement Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by JAY COOKE & CO., Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 31, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce at this port, since our last, have been of

Ashes, bbls	...	Barley, bushels	...
Flour, bbls	4,668	Malt, bushels	...
Flour, bags	...	Peas, bushels	...
Cornmeal, bbls	200	Pork, bbls	126
Cornmeal, bags	1,094	Cut Meats, pkgs	321
Wheat, bushels	4,400	Lard, pkgs	742
Corn, bushels	45,550	Beef, tcs. and bbls	91
Rye, bushels	...	Whisky, bbls	200
Oats, bushels	6,290	Petroleum, bbls	...

ASHES—Have been in moderate demand at $8 25@$8 50 for old Pots, and $10 25@$10 50 for old Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Continues inactive and heavy at 39c.@40c. for Yellow, ℔ lb.

BRICKS—Have been in request at steady prices, including Common Hard at $11 50@$12 50: Croton at $18@$22, and Philadelphia Front at $40@$45 ℔ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been moderately inquired, including Adamantine, at 21c.@23c. for light Weights; Plain Sperm at 45c@48c., and patent do. at 55c.@62½c. ℔ lb.

COAL—Has been firm in price but inactive.

COFFEE—The demand has been fair, mainly for Rio, at uniform quotations, including Java at 24c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@18½c.; Laguyra, 16c.@17½c.; Rio, 12c.@17½c.; Native Ceylon, 18c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 14½c.@15½c., in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—This has been the most active day of the season in the Cotton line. The demand from all sources, has been unusually brisk, and prices have improved a fraction. The offerings have been very meagre at even the advanced figures. The market closes in favor of sellers. The aggregate sales since our last have been 11,124 bales, including 4,281 bales to shippers, 2,460 bales to spinners, 2,383 bales to speculators, and 2,000 bales in transit. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA are quoting as follows in their circular for the current week, the

Closing prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℔ lb	17½	17½	17¾@18
Good Ordinary	17¾	18	18½@18¾
Low Middling	18¾	19	19¼@19½
Middling	19½	20	20½@21
Good Middling	21	21½	22 @22¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	14,446
Receipts last week	20,395
Receipts preceding week	19,600
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	306,127
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,676
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,922
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Sept. 1	178,700
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,112
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,599
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	53,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	1,141,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,035,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	674,000
Exports same time 1866-7	461,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	347,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	590,000

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—Have been lightly dealt in, as a rule, at generally unaltered prices.

FEATHERS—Have been in light demand, at from 70c.@87½c. for Live Geese, per lb.

FISH—The demand has been very moderate at about former prices. We quote: Dry Cod at $4 25@$6 52, for Bank and George's, ℔ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $15@$18; No. 2 do., $12 50@$16 50; No. 3 do., $9 50@$11 50 ℔ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $6@$8 ℔ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 40c.@45c. for Scale, and 22c.@25c. for No. 1, ℔ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in rather more demand to-day, partly on speculative account, at steady prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,400 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 75@$9 45; very inferior to fair ordinary so-called extra State at $9 80@$10 40; common to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 60@$11 40, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $10@$10 85 ℔ bbl. Included in the sales were 2,000 bbls. Spring Wheat, Extra State, bought on speculative account, at $10 65@$10 70 ℔ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 75@$9 45
Extra State	9 80@11 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 75@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	10 00@10 85
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 90@14 25
Extra Genesee	12 25@14 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 15@16 00

Southern Flour continues quiet, but firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 400 bbls. at $10@$11 50 for common to fair, and $11 50@$15 50 for fair to very superior extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in better request at $7 25@$9 25 for inferior to choice, ℔ bbl.; sales 430 bbls. Corn Meal continues quiet; $6 for City, $6@$6 10 for Jersey, $5 90@$6 15 for Western, and $6 37½ for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 320 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 2,350 bbls. and sacks at $12 50@$14 ℔ bbl. of 196 lbs. Of Canada White Wheat Extra Flour, 120 bbls. were sold at $13 75@$14 ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is in more demand at $3 80@$4 30 ℔ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Foreign varieties have been generally slow of sale at about steady prices, including Layer Raisins at $3 95@$4 ℔ box; Currants at 12c.@12½c; Almonds at 20c.@38c.; and Figs at 15c.@30c. ℔ lb.

GRAIN—Winter Wheat has been in rather better demand, for milling, at full prices; Spring has been held firmly, and has been inactive. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 21,000 bushels, including White Canada at $3 05; White Michigan, on private terms; Amber Spring (a small lot) at $2 55; White Genesee at $3 10; Red Pennsylvania at $2 65, and White California at $3 15@$3 20 ℔ bushel. Corn has been firm in price but not very active. Sales have been reported of 52,000 bushels at $1 25@$1 27 for New Mixed Western, $1 31@$1 32 for Old do., in store, $1 22@$1 23½ for New Yellow Jersey, $1 18@$1 28 for New Yellow and White Western and Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye has been inactive to-day at previous quotations. Barley has been quiet at former rates. Sales 9,100 bushels, including Western at $1 97@$2, and State at $1 82½@$1 85 ℔ bushel. Barley Malt sold to the extent of only 850 bushels, at $1 83 ℔ bushel. Oats continue quiet and depressed, under a pressure to realize on speculative account; sales have been reported of 37,000 bushels Western at 83½c. in store, and 86c. afloat, and Jersey and Pennsylvania at 80c.@82c. ℔ bushel. Beans continue firm, receipts very light and demand moderate; Marrows, prime new, $4 45@$4 55; Mediums, prime new, $4 15@$4 25; Kidneys, prime new, $4 55@$4 65. Peas, Canada, in bond, ℔ bushel, $1 50@$1 55.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—The demand has been mainly for Bags at 18c.@18½c. Bagging having been in very slack request at 19c.@19½c.

HAY—North River Bale continues in fair demand at $1 15@$1 20 for shipping, and $1 25@$1 50 for poor to choice, for local use. ℔ 100 lbs. Straw at 85c.@$1 20 for short and long, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quiet at previous prices, including American at 20c.@60c. for new; older growths, 10c.@40c., and Foreign at 35c.@60c. ℔ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 20c.@35c.; good to prime, 40c.@45c.; choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Eastern, common to fair, 20c.@35c.; prime to choice, 45c.@55c. Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Michigans, common to fair, 20c.@30c.; prime to choice, 40c.@50c. Yearlings of all grades, 15c.@40c.; old Olds, 10c.@25c. Foreign—Canadians, 35c.@60c.; Bavarians, 40c.@55c.; Belgians, 35c.@40c. ℔ lb. The week's business. Mr. EMMET WELLS notices thus: "With more favorable news from Europe, our market is somewhat firmer, though the transactions continue on a very small scale. The inquiry has been chiefly for Wisconsins, but on account of their extreme scarcity the better grades of Bavarians have been taken. Common and medium qualities of American are still entirely neglected. Scarcely any inducement offered, either in price or terms of sale, seems sufficient to tempt buyers to take hold of them; the result is an accumulation of stock. If foreign arrivals cease and these inferior grades continue to be offered at the present low prices, we believe a good share of them will be bought up on speculation. Contracts are already being made for the purchase of Bavarian Hops, in bond with a view of re-shipping to Europe as soon as prices over there improve enough to warrant it. A good article can now be had for 33c., in bond, add to this the duty, which is 5c. ℔ lb., in gold, equal to about 7c. currency, and it will be seen that these Hops can be laid down on our market at 40c. ℔ lb. This must be losing business to shippers on the other side, and is not likely to be continued. The prevailing opinion now, is that all the markets throughout the world have "touched bottom" and that we shall not see lower prices this season. Imports into New-York this week—from Liverpool, 516 bales; from Bremen, 261 bales; from Hamburg, 25 bales; and from Canada, 52 bales. Total, 854 bales. The total imports into New-York, from Sept. 1 to date, equal 13,183 bales, reduced to the size of American bales. Exports from New-York, for the same period, 433 bales. The London Market, from the commencement of the new year up to the 11th inst., assumed a more healthy character, and, although the great fall in values was not productive of large transactions, the trade had then received sufficient stimulus to prevent a further decline, and made prices tolerably safe. Continental markets are reported firm, with an advance of 5s. to 7s. ℔ cwt. above prices obtainable in London for Hops of similar qualities. The last number of the London *Brewers' Journal* says: "The imports into London from Sept. 1, 1867, to Jan. 11, this year, are 86,532 bales."

HEMP—Manilla has been inactive at about former rates, at 10½c., gold ℔ lb.

HIDES—Have been in fair demand, and firm in price.

LATHS—Have been very moderately inquired for at from $2 75@$3 ℔ 1,000.

LEATHER—Sole has been in fair request, especially hemlock tannages, at uniform quotations, including Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 40c.@48c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good 40c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 25c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 25½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 25c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 24½c.@25½c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 25½c.@26½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 25½c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 24c.@25½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 24½c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 21½c.@24c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 17c.@20½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 39c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 38c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ℔ lb.

LIME—Rockland continues inactive at $1 50 for Common, and $1 85 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

METALS—Have been generally quiet, since our last, including Ingot Copper at 22½c.@23c. ℔ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $35@$36; No. 2 do. at $33@$34; Scotch Pig, $37@$41; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $80@$85, ℔ ton; Pig Lead, $6 45@$6 87½, gold, ℔ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, 6⅜c.@6½c., in gold, ℔ lb.; Straits Tin, 24c.@24½c., in gold, ℔ lb.; Banca Tin, 26c.@26¼c., in gold, ℔ lb.; Zinc, 11½c.@11¾c. ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues in moderate demand and firm, including Porto Rico at 48c.@65c.; Cuba at 34c.@48c.; English Islands at 52c.@53c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@95c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been less plenty and have been in moderate demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 58c.@60c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $4; Resin at $2 90@$7 ℔ 270 lbs.; Tar at $2 50@$3 50; Pitch at $3 25@$3 50 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Continue quiet at former prices, including Crude Whale at 63c.@65c.; Bleached Whale at 75c.@80c.; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 05; Unbleached do. at $2 23@$2 25; Lard Oil at $1@$1 20; Red Oil at 60c.@68c.; Linseed Oil at $1 12@$1 18 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in moderate request within a range of from 10⅛c.@10⅜c. for Crude in bulk; 16c.@16½c. for do. in bbls.; 23c.@25½c. for Refined, in bond, and 41c.@42c. for Refined, free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet, but held with more firmness. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,475 bbls., in lots, at $21 15@$21 37, closing at $21 25, for Old Mess; $22 37@$22 50, closing at $22 50, for New Mess; $19@$19 25 for Western Prime Mess; $17 25@$18 37 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales were also reported of 250 bbls. New Mess, including March delivery, seller's option, at $22 62 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in moderate demand at 12c.@13½c. for Hams, and 8c.@9½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb.; sales 190 pkgs. Bacon has been in good demand at rather firmer rates; sales 1,230 boxes at 10½c.@10¾c. for Cumberlands; 11½c.@11¾c. for Short Ribs; 11c.@11½c. for Long Ribs; 12⅝c.@13⅛c. for Short Clear, and 12½c.@12¾c. for Long Clear, ℔ lb. Lard has been in good demand, part to arrive, at steady rates; sales have been reported since our last of 1,800 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 13⅛c.@14½c., the latter rate for very choice, in small lots, ℔ lb. Dressed Hogs are in less request, at 9⅝c.@10½c. for City, and 8⅞c.@9½c., chiefly at 9c.@9½c. for country, ℔ lb. Beef has been in active request at $13@$19 for Plain Mess; $18@$21 50 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 1,450 bbls. Tierce Beef continues in moderate demand, including Prime Mess at $31 50@$34 50, and India Mess $37 50@$39, ℔ tierce; sales 375 tcs. Beef Hams continue quiet at from $29@$31 50 for poor to choice; sales 230 bbls. Butter has been in more demand at 40c.@50c. for poor to choice State, and 25c.@42c. for inferior to Prime Canada and Western, ℔ lb. Cheese is in request at 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ℔ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.	Per pound.
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	46 @50
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties. Dairies, firkins	43 @46
Broome, Cortland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	42 @44
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	42 @44
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	40 @42
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	40 @42
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	46 @51
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	42 @44
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	40 @42
Canada	25 @33
Canada Extra	35 @38
CHEESE.	
Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℔ lb	16 @16½
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ℔ lb	15½@16
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ℔ lb	13 @14
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℔ lb	15¾@16½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℔ lb	14 @15
Farm Dairies, common, ℔ lb	12 @13
Orange County Skimmed Cheese, ℔ lb	8 @11

RICE—Has been in less request at $10@$11 for Carolina, ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in moderate supply and light demand, including Turk's Island at 45c.@46c., by the cargo, ℔ bushel; Liverpool ground at $1 85@$1 90; do. fine at $2 60@$2 90, and Prussian at $3 25 ℔ sack.

SEEDS—Have been in rather more demand, including Clover at 12½c.@13½c. ℔ lb.; rough Flax, $2 70@$2 85; Calcutta Linseed, here and at Boston, at $2 26@$2 27½, (gold,) and Timothy at $2 75@$3 ℔ bushel.

SOAP—Continues in moderate request, including Castile at 16c.@16½c.; Colgate's Pale, 10c.; Laundry, 10½c., and Family 10½c. ℔ lb.

SPICES—Have been very quiet since our last, including Mace at 90c.@92½c.; No. 1 Nutmegs at 87½c.@90c.; Cassia at 52½c.@55c.; Cloves at 26c.@26½c.; Pepper at 22½c.@23c.; Pimento at 19½c.; Ginger at 10½c.@11½c., gold, ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand and quoted steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,275 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 11½c.@13½c.; 760 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@13⅜c.; 850 bags on private terms, ℔ lb. Refined Sugars have been in good request at 14⅝c.@16½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 114,000 lbs. Tallow at 11c.@11½c., 79,000 lbs. Stearine at 13c.@14c.; 47,000 lbs. Grease at 9¼c.@11c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Have been in moderate request at uniform prices.

TOBACCO—Has been in fair demand, especially low grades of Kentucky, the sales of which add up 213 hhds. at 6½c.@16c. ℔ lb. The stock in the New-York Inspection Warehouse is 16,020 hhds. Kentucky, 5,880 hhds. Virginia and North Carolina, 19 hhds. Maryland, and in the Brooklyn Warehouse, 4,045 hhds.

WHISKY—Has been wholly neglected in regular trade channels, prices have been altogether nominal.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 200 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ⅝d.@¾d. ℔ lb.; 16,000 bushels Corn, by do., at 12½d. ℔ bushel; 400 boxes Bacon at 35s., by sail, and 50s. by steamer; 250 tcs. Lard, by steamer, at 60s.; 500 boxes Cheese, by do., at about 60s.; 25 hhds. Tallow, by do., at 60s. ℔ ton, and 1,309 bbls. Petroleum on private terms. For London, 70 tierces Lard at 40s. ℔ ton. For Antwerp, 1,500 bbls. Petroleum on private terms. For Rotterdam, 1,150 bales Cotton at ⅝c. ℔ lb.; 100 tierces Lard on private terms. For Hamburg, 100 bales Cotton and 100 pkgs. Lard on private terms.

FAMILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Jan. 31, 1868.

MEATS.

Trade has been very unsatisfactory to the dealers this week, yet prices have not been varied essentially, having been quite firm, though the offerings of fresh meats have been more liberal.

Retail Prices of Meats in New-York.

Beef, roasting pieces, ℔ lb	$ 25	@	35
Beef, chuck-roast, ℔ lb	12½	@	22
Beef, round, ℔ lb	20	@	28
Beef, rump, ℔ lb	20	@	28
Beef, porter-house steak, ℔ lb	32	@	40
Beef, sirloin steak, ℔ lb	25	@	32
Beef, coarse cuts, ℔ lb	10	@	18
Beef, corned, ℔ lb	15	@	22
Beef, smoked, ℔ lb	25	@	30
Beef tongues, each	1 12	@1	50
Lambs, ℔ lb	10	@	20
Mutton, hind-quarters, ℔ lb	12	@	18
Mutton, fore-quarters, ℔ lb	9	@	15
Mutton, chops, ℔ lb	15	@	25
Mutton, legs, ℔ lb	12	@	20
Mutton, by the carcass, ℔ lb	8	@	14
Pigs, roasting, each	2 00	@3	50
Pork, joints, ℔ lb	14	@	16
Pork steaks, ℔ lb	14	@	18
Pork, corned, ℔ lb	13	@	15
Bacon, ℔ lb	16	@	20
Hams, ℔ lb	16	@	20
Shoulders, ℔ lb	12	@	15
Veal, hind-quarters, ℔ lb	18	@	26
Veal, fore-quarters, ℔ lb	10	@	15
Veal cutlets, ℔ lb	30	@	38
Veal, fillets, ℔ lb	30	@	38
Veal, loins, ℔ lb	18	@	26
Sausages, country made, ℔ lb	14	@	16
Lard, ℔ lb	15	@	18
Suet, ℔ lb	16	@	18
Haslets, each	4	@	8
Hearts, each	15	@	35
Sweet Breads ℔ dozen	2 50	@3	75
Tripe, ℔ lb	8	@	12

POULTRY AND GAME.

Business is "flat," yet prices are quoted firm, as a rule, and, in some instances, higher.

Retail Prices of Poultry and Game in New-York.

Capons, ℔ lb	$ 30	@	35
Chickens, ordinary to extra, ℔ lb	18	@	28
Chickens, broiling, ℔ pair	1 00	@1	50
Ducks, ℔ lb	20	@	30
Ducks, wild, ℔ pair	50	@1	75
Ducks, Canvas Back, ℔ pair	3 50	@4	50
Geese, ℔ lb	16	@	24
Geese, wild, each	1 00	@1	50
Pigeons, Squab ℔ dozen	4 00	@5	00
Prairie Chickens, ℔ pair	90	@1	25
Rabbits, ℔ pair	50	@	75
Turkeys, ℔ lb	20	@	30

FISH.

Most kinds have been quite scarce during the week, and prices have favored sellers. The demand, however, has been limited.

Retail Prices of Fish in New-York.

Bass, ℔ lb	$ 25	@	30
Blackfish, ℔ lb	15	@	18
Catfish, ℔ lb	12	@	15
Crabs, hard, ℔ dozen	35	@	40
Cod, ℔ lb	10	@	12
Codfish, steak, ℔ lb	12	@	15
Cod, dried, ℔ lb	8	@	10
Eels, ℔ lb	20	@	25
Flounders, ℔ lb	10	@	15
Frost Fish, ℔ lb	10	@	12
Haddock, ℔ lb	8	@	10
Halibut, ℔ lb	22	@	26
Halibut, smoked, ℔ lb	16	@	20
Herring, fresh, ℔ lb	8	@	—
Herrings, smoked, ℔ lb	15	@	20
Lobsters, ℔ lb	10	@	—
Mackerel, salt, each	10	@	15
Mackerel, smoked, ℔ lb	15	@	18
Oysters, ℔ 100	75	@ 2	50
Oysters, pickled, ℔ 100	1 75	@ 2	50
Perch, ℔ lb	12	@	15
Pickerel, ℔ lb	15	@	20
Pike, ℔ lb	15	@	20
Salmon, fresh, ℔ lb	50	@	60
Salmon, smoked, ℔ lb	30	@	35
Salmon, pickled, ℔ lb	23	@	26
Salmon Trout, ℔ lb	20	@	25
Scollops, ℔ quart	30	@	35
Smelts, ℔ lb	25	@	30
Sounds and Tongues, ℔ lb	15	@	18
Sunfish, ℔ lb	12	@	—
Terrapin, ℔ dozen	18 00	@24	00
White Fish, ℔ lb	18	@	20

VEGETABLES.

Dealers report very scant offerings of vegetables, and quote prices higher nearly all through the list of available varieties. The market has been very quiet all the week.

Retail Prices of Vegetables in New-York.

Beans, dried, ℔ quart	$ 50	@	60
Beets, ℔ half peck	30	@	35
Cabbages, each	10	@	20
Carrots, ℔ dozen	25	@	30
Celery, ℔ bunch	12	@	18
Cranberries, ℔ quart	20	@	25
Chicory, ℔ head	5	@	6
Feticus, ℔ quart	20	@	25
Garlic, ℔ bunch	20	@	27
Horse-Radish, ℔ lb	12	@	14
Lettuce, ℔ head	10	@	14
Leeks, ℔ bunch	8	@	16
Oyster Plant, ℔ bunch	15	@	20
Onions, ℔ peck	80	@1	12
Onions, ℔ quart	10	@	18
Parsley, ℔ bunch	5	@	10
Parsnips, ℔ dozen	25	@	40
Peas, steeped, ℔ quart	25	@	—
Peppers, ℔ bunch	8	@	10
Potatoes, ℔ bbl	4 75	@5	50
Potatoes, ℔ peck	70	@	87
Potatoes, sweet, ℔ peck	1 00	@1	50
Sage and Thyme, ℔ bunch	3	@	5
Spinnach, ℔ half peck	50	@	75
Squashes, ℔ lb	8	@	10
Turnips, new, ℔ half peck	18	@	25

FRUIT.

Sales have been on a limited scale, and prices have varied little during the week.

Retail Prices of Fruit in New-York.

Almonds, ℔ lb	$ 48	@	53
Apples, ℔ half peck	30	@	60
Apples, Lady, ℔ half peck	1 25	@ 1	50
Bananas, ℔ dozen	25	@ 1	25
Chestnuts, ℔ quart	18	@	30
Currants, Zant., ℔ lb	20	@	35
Dates, ℔ lb	12	@	20
Figs, ℔ lb	25	@	35
Grapes, ℔ lb	20	@	65
Hazel Nuts, ℔ quart	8	@	10
Hickory Nuts, ℔ quart	12	@	15
Lemons, ℔ doz	15	@	50
Melons and Pumpkins, each	10	@	75
Oranges, ℔ doz	25	@ 1	00
Raisins, ℔ lb	18	@	25

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

There has been a marked decline in eggs, which have been much more abundant, and in comparatively moderate request. Butter has been quoted firmer, and a light trade. Cheese and honey sell slowly at unchanged quotations.

Retail Prices in New-York.

Butter, prime to fancy new, ℔ lb	$ 50	@	53
Butter, fair to very good ℔ lb	43	@	48
Butter, cooking, ℔ lb	28	@	40
Cheese, ℔ lb	16	@	18
Eggs, selected, ℔ doz	48	@	50
Honey, White Clover, ℔ can	75	@1	00
Honey, White Clover, ℔ bottle	30	@	35
Honey, Comb, ℔ lb	38	@	40

SUNDRIES.

Retail Prices in New-York.

Coal, ℔ ton of 2,000 lbs	$6 00	@ 7	50
Coke, ℔ chaldron	3 00	@ 3	50
Coffee, Green, ℔ lb	25	@	40
Coffee, Roast, in bean, ℔ lb	30	@	42
Coffee, Roast and Ground, ℔ lb	30	@	45
Coffee, rye, chicory, &c., ℔ lb	10	@	25
Flour, Extra Family ℔ bbl	14 00	@17	50
Flour, Family, ℔ 25 lb. bags	1 50	@ 2	25
Meal, Corn, ℔ 7 lb. bags	30	@	35
Meal, Oat, ℔ lb	7	@	9
Milk, ℔ quart	10	@	12
Molasses, ℔ gallon	70	@ 1	25
Rice, ℔ lb	10	@	14
Soap, by the box, ℔ lb	9	@	11
Sugar, Brown and light, ℔ lb	13	@	15
Sugar, refined, ℔ lb	16	@	19
Syrup, ℔ gallon	1 00	@ 1	75
Teas, English Breakfast, ℔ lb	75	@ 1	25
Teas, Green, ℔ lb	90	@ 2	00
Teas, Mixed, ℔ lb	65	@ 1	10

MUSICAL.

BARGAINS FOR CASH.—SEVERAL FIRST-class second-hand piano-fortes, Chickering, Gilbert and other makes, half their original cost; also, assortment new piano-fortes less than their wholesale prices; one magnificent octave piano-forte $225. Apply at No. 20 4th-av.

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF NEW AND second-hand grand square and upright pianos to let and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

DANCING

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.
Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

REAL ESTATE—PARTNER WANTED.
THE ADVERTISER, A RETIRED MERCHANT, desiring to return to active business, would like to form a connection with a young man of character and capacity, as partner or assistant, to engage in the business of buying and selling Real Estate, and its branches. References of the first class given and required. Address, with real name and references, F. T., Box 571 Post-office.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, A LARGE interest in a mechanical stock company, working under a patent, with large dividends secured, and has flattering prospects. To a cash purchaser, great inducements will be offered. Address, with real name, INVENTOR, Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A WELL-ESTABLISHED FINE shoe manufactory; been in operation four years; a rare chance for any young man with $10,000 and a knowledge of the business; will be sold low, as the advertiser has other business which requires his immediate attention. Address W. R. L., Box No. 5,024, New-York Post-office.

$5,000 WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN wishing to invest in a mercantile enterprise promising complete success, and yielding a salary of $2,500 for personal services. None need answer without his real name and good references. Address Box No. 2,623 Post-office.

$2,000 WILL SECURE THE CONTROL of the very best business ever offered in this country; orders on hand; good securities and 75 per cent profits warranted. Apply immediately to C. DUCREUX, No. 93 Elizabeth-st.

$3,000.—ANY PARTY HAVING THIS amount, and desirous of investing in an established, safe and profitable office business, should address for interview Box No. 5,374 Post-office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GUERLAIN,
PERFUMER,
Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATment of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

NEW-YORK EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.—An election for Directors will be held at the Institution, 2d-av., cor. 13th-st., MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1868. Poll open from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M.
A. DUBOIS, Secretary.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY and other securities, and the same bought by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GENUINE BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES and eye-glasses at the Optical Institute No. 1,132 Broadway. B. W. HUNTER.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 1, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock. MARTHA. Characters by Miss McCulloch, Miss Philippe, Signor Brignoli, Signor Coletti, Signor Orlandini. Conductor, Signor Nicolao.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
GRAND CONCERT of the Philharmonic Society.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
LES DIABLES ROSES. Characters by the French Dramatic Company.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OURS. Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. J. B. Polk, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Ranoe.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock P. M.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THE PICKWICK PAPERS. Characters by the Worrell Sisters, Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, C. L. Parsloe, Jr., G. H. Clarke, Geo. Lingard, H. C. Ryner, Welsh Edwards, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Leading characters by G. L. Fox and Miss Rosa Cooke.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock P. M.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
LITTLE NELL and THE MARCHIONESS. Leading characters by Lotta.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock P. M.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE WATCHMAN AND HIS DOGS, DON JUAN and CLOG CONCERT. Principal characters by Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Blanchard and their Dogs.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
NOBODY'S SON, large collection of wild animals, living giraffe, and 200,000 curiosities.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER. Principal characters by J. W. Albaugh and Miss Mary Mitchell.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock P. M.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock P. M.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock, GRAND CONCERT by the Richings English Opera Troupe.
SUNDAY EVENING—EIGHTEENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
"THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock P. M.

PUTNAM GALLERY.
No. 661 Broadway.
HISTORICAL PAINTING. Heroism of John Brown.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Dispatches from Naples announce the intended immediate sailing of an Italian fleet for the Rio Parana, Paraguay.

The report that the Chinese Government was preparing a hostile movement against the Russians on the borders of the Empire is refuted by Dr. ARMINIUS VAMBERY.

Gen. CARL SCHURZ has dined with Count BISMARCK and the member of the Federal Council of the North German States.

The Austrian Reichsrath will reassemble on Feb. 17.

CONGRESS.

The President of the Senate, yesterday, laid before that body a joint resolution of the Ohio Legislature, rescinding its ratification of the Constitutional Amendment. Mr. SHERMAN denied that this was a first expression of the will of the people of Ohio, and Mr. SUMNER contended that a State could not withdraw its approval when once given. The matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Supplemental Tenure of Office bill was then taken up, the question being on Mr. SUMNER's amendment, providing that the bill shall not dispense with the foreign agents of the State Department. After some debate, the question was postponed for the present. Mr. HARE addressed the Senate in support of the Supplemental Reconstruction bill. The bill will be debated further on Monday. A discussion ensued upon the bill providing for the formation of corporations, but no vote was taken. The Senate adjourned until Monday.

In the House, the resolutions of the State of Ohio regarding the Constitutional amendment were debated at considerable length, the question being on a motion to refer to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report the law in the case. The motion finally prevailed—yeas, 110; nays, 34. The bill providing for the continuance of the Freedmen's Bureau for one year from July 16, 1868, was ordered printed and recommitted to the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs. The Committee on Elections reported three resolutions in the case of the contested election in the Second Congressional District of Kentucky. The first declares that JOHN YOUNG BROWN is not entitled to the seat for the reason that he voluntarily gave aid and support to the rebels. The second declares that SAMUEL E. SMITH did not receive a majority of the votes cast, and consequently is not entitled to the seat. The third directs the Speaker to notify the Governor of Kentucky that a vacancy exists in the representation of that State. The resolutions were discussed separately, but no vote was reached. The Conference Committee on the bill to repeal the tax on cotton reported that they had agreed upon a clause exempting from tax all cotton imported after Nov. 1, 1868. After debate, the report was agreed to—yeas, 104; nays, 43. The House then adjourned.

GENERAL.

A serious accident occurred to an eastward-bound passenger train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Mill Creek, yesterday morning. Four rear cars were thrown off the track and three went down an embankment, took fire, and were partly consumed. One person, ANNA DUGGEN, of Pittsburg, was killed, and her body was afterwards partially burned. Several others were badly but not fatally injured.

The Kentucky Senate has passed a bill appropriating $470,000 to pay for improvements in the Kentucky, Green and Barren Rivers. The House passed a bill for the reorganization of the common school system. One provision of it, levying fifteen cents on each $100, for the school fund, is to be submitted to the people.

The negotiations for some time pending have been concluded between the Baltimore and Ohio, the Marietta and Cincinnati, and the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad Companies, by which these lines, so far as working arrangements are concerned, are to be one.

A negro who had outraged an Irish girl, aged 15 years, and then thrown her over an embankment, badly injuring her, was taken from the jail in Frankfort, Ky., and hanged yesterday by an infuriated mob.

A dispatch having been sent from Hamilton, Canada, to the General Committee at Halifax, to inquire whether contributions of provisions would be received for the suffering Nova Scotia fishermen, the reply was that cash only would be acceptable.

Two hundred carriage-makers of Portland, Me., organized a strike on Monday because of a reduction of twenty per cent. on their wages, to take effect on Saturday. The employers prefer to suspend operations rather than carry them on with loss, as at the old rate.

It is thought that PERRY STANNARD, of New Marlboro', Mass., may have been one of the unrecognised victims of the Angola disaster, as he left Michigan a month ago to return home and has not since been heard from.

A new and stringent liquor law has been reported by a committee of the Massachusetts Legislature. The prices of licenses are fixed at from $25 to $5,000, and sales between midnight and 5 A. M., and on Sundays are forbidden.

JOHN COOPER, of Portland, Me., has commenced a suit for $40,000, at Philadelphia, which he alleges that he drew in the Riverside Institute Lottery.

The Kansas Legislature yesterday passed a resolution asking Congress to annul the Jay purchase of the Cherokee lands.

In Leavenworth, Kansas, yesterday, four buildings were destroyed by fire. The loss amounts to $150,000, and is only partially covered by insurance.

No business of importance was transacted by the State Legislature yesterday, and both Houses adjourned until Monday evening.

After the 1st of February the Atlantic Mills, of Millbury, Mass., will reduce the wages of their operatives fifteen per cent.

Last evening Mr. M. RICHARD LEVERSON read a paper on "Local Science," before the Association for the Advancement of Science and Art, at the Cooper Institute. The reader advocated the teaching of young persons in schools the principles of political economy, and urged that the subject should receive more attention in our colleges.

On behalf of the Citizens' Association, Mr. PETER COOPER, its Chairman, has addressed a letter to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, in which he urges the necessity of greater economy in the management of our City schools. He says the large outlay for public instruction in this City is not justified by the number of pupils taught nor by the accommodations afforded to the children.

A party of men acting under the orders of Collector WOOD, of the Third Internal Revenue Collection District, yesterday were mobbed while engaged in looking for illicit stills in the Fifth Ward, Brooklyn. In Little-street an immense crowd assembled and hurled missiles of various kinds at the officers, three of whom were struck, but none seriously injured.

A lecture was delivered last evening at the Brooklyn Academy of Music by JOHN MITCHELL, on "The Cause of Ireland." There was a large attendance, and the lecturer was repeatedly applauded.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer at Albany, yesterday, the District-Attorney made a motion to proceed with the trial of Gen. COLE for the murder of Mr. HISCOCK. It appearing that the counsel for the defence was not ready, the argument on the motion was again postponed until this morning.

Two sets of delegates to the Republican Convention at Syracuse, were elected in nearly all the Assembly Districts in this City last evening.

Very heavy sales of Cotton were reported yesterday at a further slight rise in prices. Breadstuffs were generally firm, and Flour, Wheat and Corn were moderately inquired for. Oats were lower and heavy. Provisions were in fair demand; prices favored sellers. Groceries were salable and buoyant in price. The freight engagements were rather more extensive.

The Republican Party.

At the recent meeting of the Republican State Committee in Ohio the name of Gen. GRANT, when presented as a candidate for the Presidency, was received with marked and emphatic enthusiasm, and nobody demanded or desired any specific pledges or committals from him on the measures pending before Congress and the country. He is accepted as a "moderate, rational, national Republican,"—which is all the country or the Republican Party wants in any candidate. One of the speakers at the meeting said it "would not do, because ANDREW JOHNSON was President of the United States, to change our form of government;" and this sentiment, says a very good authority, was received with equal enthusiasm.

These are wholesome and encouraging indications, and we commend them to the consideration of reflecting Republicans in Congress. The Republican Party in that body seems to be acting on the assumption, that nothing can save them from defeat in the canvass but the votes of the Southern States, which they assert are now out of the Union; and that the one thing needful, therefore, is to get those States back in time for the election, and in such shape as will secure their votes for the Republican candidate. Upon this assumption,—and upon no other,—can we explain the extraordinary measures which that party has pressed and is pressing upon Congress and the country during the present session. That those measures, if engrafted upon the practical administration of affairs, will work a "*change in the form of our Government,*" no careful and dispassionate observer of events can fail to see. If the President is deposed from the position of Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and Gen. GRANT is made absolute ruler of the Southern States, with power to override and overrule all the civil authorities, executive, legislative and judicial, of those States, at his own discretion, as is proposed by the new Reconstruction bill passed by the House; and if the Supreme Court is to be set aside whenever its decisions even threaten to conflict with the will of Congress, as is proposed by bills now awaiting action in both Houses, our form of government will not be what our fathers intended to make it. It may be better,—or it may be worse: but it will not be *the same.*

The measures in question are supported on the ground of an alleged necessity;—it is claimed that they are necessary to the *country*, because the pending scheme of reconstruction may be defeated without them,—and they are necessary to the *party*, because, if that scheme is defeated, the party will lose the votes of the Southern States. We have seen as yet no evidence in support of either allegation. On the contrary, we have had the strongest assurances, from the highest and best authority, that reconstruction is going on satisfactorily and with a certainty of signal and complete success. Senator WILSON has told us so; Gen. GARFIELD has told us so; the Republican Congressional Committee, which has direct control and supervision of the whole business, has told us so; agents of the Freedman's Bureau have confirmed these assurances, and we have no contradiction of them from any quarter. Why, then, are these new and extraordinary measures necessary—either to the Republican Party or the country?

We tried some days since to get a direct and intelligible reply to this inquiry from the *Tribune*; but instead of such a reply, we got simply a fresh discharge of the verbal rockets by which that journal usually illuminates the topics it pretends to discuss; and when they had exploded, all our efforts failed to extract any further response whatever.

The Ohio Republicans seem to think these new measures not only useless but injurious. We advise the members of Congress, who are not irretrievably committed to them, to give this opinion a little of their attention. Even if they are as fixed as the eternal hills, or as Speaker COLFAX, in their determination to "take no step backward," they may see some reason for stopping awhile where they are, before emulating Senator WADE's eagerness to "leap ahead."

The Situation in Europe—France and Prussia.

Up to the commencement of the new year there was unquestionably a wide-spread fear in Europe that the Emperor NAPOLEON was preparing to spring on Prussia by the occupation, as soon as his means would allow, of the territory on their mutual borders, which France deemed necessary for her safety; and to the universality of this opinion was due, in great part, the state of depression from which the industry of Europe—notwithstanding a large accumulation of the precious metals—severely suffered. But the price of their manufactures, which reached the lowest point in the early part of January, has evidently begun to advance, and there is a growing opinion, (such is the uniform testimony of buyers just returned,) that the worst had been reached at the time specified.

If this opinion is correct, we may look for a corresponding improvement in this country. The change which has occurred on the other side owes its origin chiefly to political causes. The speech of the Emperor NAPOLEON and that of King WILLIAM, of Prussia, are accepted as proofs that war will not take place between France and Prussia, and their accord on the Roman question is considered a further assurance that peace will prevail. It is estimated that two-fifths of the present population of Prussia and of the States which are parties to the alliance with her are Roman Catholic, and it is probable that the course of King WILLIAM, or rather that of BISMARCK—for he is the master-spirit—in assenting to the Roman policy, is produced by a desire to fix the allegiance of its Catholic population, and establish firmly the union of the German States. This population and that of France, outside of Paris, are brought into accord on the Roman question. Paris has other opinions, but the pressure outside of its limits was too powerful to be opposed.

It is very clear that BISMARCK, having accomplished an object for Prussia, which needs only time to carry it to the condition of an established leading Power, capable of executing its own will, does not wish to provoke war, but rather to consolidate on the firmest basis the Government as it is now constituted, so that no enemies to it shall exist within its lately extended limits. The industrial resources of the present Kingdom are so vast as to require from the Government a clear manifestation of the policy of peace, although there was an undoubted willingness on the part of the whole population of the new Power to resist with enthusiasm whatever attempts might be made by France to apply any limits to the movement which BISMARCK originated and carried so grandly into execution. The French Emperor doubtless is chagrined at the work which BISMARCK has accomplished, but the foundations of it were so well and so deeply laid, and the steps taken so rapid and effectual, displaying a facility for effective war unsurpassed by any European nation, that acquiescence has been enforced on objecting Powers. The prestige of the ruler who till then had been regarded as the arbiter of Europe, suddenly passed away, as it came to be seen that Prussia could go on undisturbed in her policy of constructing out of German weakness such a united and powerful Government.

The question by what means NAPOLEON has become lowered to this condition, will be discussed by those now on the stage and by historians who will succeed, and it will be attributed to many causes. The financial situation of the Empire is not now favorable to war, and it may be said with great force that a ruler who fails in establishing wise laws with respect to the money and industry of the nation, fails in everything which secures the prosperity and greatness of its people. The debt of France has been increased beyond any necessity which her wars have occasioned. When the *Credit Mobilier* was established, the policy of maintaining prices and credits on a scale of expansion was announced, and with the utter failure of the scheme the necessity has arisen for issuing paper money of a lower denomination than France had known for many years. The Bank of France is now allowed to issue certain notes of fifty francs, and although the bank has now a large amount of specie—larger than usual—yet the circulation of notes of a lower denomination than heretofore in France has a tendency to displace in the largest depository of money—the pockets of the people—as much of gold and silver as the paper amounts to held in their pockets for their ordinary purposes. If a war were now to take place in France she would be compelled, as we were compelled, from the constant expulsion of the precious metals, the effect of a paper currency, to conduct the war with paper money, issued for the purpose, with its certain results, higher prices for all the materials of war, and at its termination a proportionate increase of the national debt over what would be necessary, were it conducted on the basis of the precious metals; and this consideration, with its attendant dangers, is doubtless a guarantee that France will not disturb the peace. She cannot afford to do so, and it will be found that a vast population whose property is now suspended on the wings of credit in France, stand ready to forbid the entering into war, however it may be required to prevent the menace which the firm establishment of a great German Power up to its very borders presents to the view of France. Prussia, on the other hand, conducts her finances with wisdom. She had established a war fund in advance of the war with Austria, made up from a certain percentage of her annual receipts for taxes, and presented at the end of the war the unusual attitude of an exchequer as sound at its termination as at its commencement. She has found the philosopher's stone, which JOHN RANDOLPH said always resulted from the maxim "to pay as you go."

It may be looked upon as certain, therefore, that neither France nor Prussia desires a war at present, and that the industry of Europe will not be disturbed by unusual causes. The Fenian excitement in England will undoubtedly cause some diminution in the manufactures of Great Britain, and a consequent diminution in the demand for the raw material which we supply; but the increased activity which the industry of the continent will receive from removing the apprehension of war will undoubtedly be communicated to us and presently aid in removing the stagnation of commerce; but we shall need the reviving influence of a new crop to accomplish any very great improvement of our condition in this respect.

National Bureau of Insurance.

The proposition before the Senate, creating a National Bureau of Insurance in connection with the Treasury Department, does not come in a shape that commends it to very favorable consideration. The expediency of any legislation on the subject is questionable; while the inexpediency of inadequate legislation is too plain to be disputed.

The declared object of Mr. WILLIAMS' bill is to secure the performance of insurance contracts by exacting guarantees of solvency from the companies that make them. As we understand the telegraphic abstract of its provisions, it does not take more than partial cognizance of the organization of companies, its chief reliance being upon conditions with which foreign institutions transacting business in this country, or institutions chartered in one State and doing business in other States, shall be required to comply. The principal safeguards on which dependence appears to be placed are deposits of funds varying in amount with the amount of assets and liabilities, but bearing no adequate proportion to either. For instance, fire and marine companies are to be required to deposit $50,000, and an additional $50,000 for each half-million of gross assets; life and health, casualty and other companies depositing $100,000 in the first place, and $50,000 additional for every million of assets. There are other requirements, such as the filing of sworn statements annually, and the forbidding of life business by fire and marine companies, and *vice versa*. But the main reliance evidently is upon the money deposits, which are to be understood as guarantees of the companies' ability to perform their respective obligations.

On the face of it, then, the bill is a delusion. It promises what it cannot by any possibility perform. To be of any use whatever, except as a token of ability to pay incidental expenses, the deposits should bear some appreciable ratio to the risks to be provided for. Otherwise, what will the deposits signify? Nay, what would they signify if the scale fixed by the bill were acted upon? A company, fire or life, might keep up the deposits specified and still be insolvent. It might seem to stand well at the Bureau while in truth unsound and untrustworthy. And there is no way of averting this danger without converting the Government into the insurer of insurance companies and the custodian of their funds—both functions that are at variance with American notions of governmental duties.

Unless the Government can interfere efficiently it had better not interfere at all. The creation of the Bureau would tend to foster dependence on its vigilance and value as the guardian of the public in their dealings with insurance companies. Its license to transact business would be interpreted as a virtual indorsement of the solvency and integrity of a company, and the public would be thus induced to accept as sound, companies which at the time might be comparatively worthless. On the other hand, if the promoters of the measure attempt so to amend it that it shall fulfill the purpose in view, the Government will be saddled with a new department, requiring a little regiment of scientific actuaries, of whose labors the Secretary of the Treasury could practically know nothing. For the real safeguards in insurance concerns—in life insurance especially—are found in minute statements, covering everything necessary for an estimate of the risk undertaken and the reserve that should be held; and these again, to be of the slightest avail, should be subjected to the critical analysis and elaborate calculations of experts. These duties are performed with tolerable though we hardly dare say complete effect by the Insurance Commissioners of Massachusetts and the Insurance Superintendent of New-York; but does anybody believe that the same duties, on a national scale, could be usefully appended to the multifarious functions of the Treasury Department?

The Question of Citizenship.

If the report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs were accepted as conclusive, we might consider a satisfactory solution of the question of naturalization and its rights almost unattainable. The Chairman, Mr. BANKS, declares that it is impossible to devise a measure that shall completely protect the rights of naturalized citizens, in confirmation of which opinion he states that, of a large number of propositions which have been submitted for consideration, not one presents a remedy for the general complaint. We may well ask whether a view of the question so discouraging to a large proportion of our population really is correct. Are the rights conferred by citizenship so vague and undefined, so hazy and doubtful, that Congress should be puzzled in its attempt to assert and maintain them?

The Committee's report, we are bound to say, does not answer the question clearly. Without disrespect to the members whose ideas it embodies, we may say that it neither states with precision the legal position of our Government nor presents very positively the real difficulties that are to be met. It beclouds the doctrine which prevails in Europe with an irrelevant dissertation on feudalism, and magnifies the popular doctrine of the American people into a settled principle of the Government. Its argument is weakened, moreover, by the acceptance as facts of points growing out of the Fenian agitation, which points are disputed, if they have not been formally denied, by the foreign power immediately concerned.

The efficiency of the bill before the House is for similar reasons impaired. As Mr. WILSON has shown, its first section is nullified by its self-contradiction. It affirms the equality of naturalized and native-born citizens, when in foreign States, in respect of protection by our Government; while it attributes to the Government the maintenance of principles of public law in regard to the rights of naturalized citizens which the statute-books nowhere contain. It is altogether silent, too, touching the right of expatriation by our own citizens, leaving undetermined the American doctrine as to the relinquishment or forfeiture of allegiance by our own people, while undertaking to regulate the consequences of that right in its application to the subjects of other nations. The omission seems to proceed from an unwillingness on the part of the Committee to propose aught that could imply looseness or doubt in the past. An act passed now affirming such a right would, in Mr. BANKS' judgment, "be interpreted by the European Governments as a declaration dating from this time, and would effectually cut off all privileges and claims of naturalized citizens in foreign States up to this time." It is a question of fact, however, not of pride; and of fact as stated by the President in his message last December. "The attention of Congress," Mr. JOHNSON then wrote, "is respectfully called to a singular and embarrassing conflict of laws" upon this subject. He went on to remark that while "the Executive department of this Government has hitherto uniformly held, as it now holds, that naturalization in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States absolves the recipient from his native allegiance," the British Government is enabled to cite the courts and law authorities of the United States in support of its pretensions. Hence a conflict, which, in the President's words, "perplexes the public mind concerning the rights of naturalized citizens and embarrasses national authority abroad." Instead of acknowledging the perplexity and addressing itself frankly to the removal of embarrassment, the Committee takes for granted the position which the President has shown to be untenable, and builds thereupon a measure which, as Mr. WILSON shows, would stultify itself.

Nothing will be gained by false pretences on a subject so thoroughly understood by foreign governments. We shall not better the position of naturalized citizens now abroad, or add to the security of the millions who are here, by representing as settled principles of our public law doctrines that have always lacked the emphasis and distinctness of legislative enactment. Let the case be taken up just as it is. Let it be understood that though this country has never wavered in its recognition of man's right to choose his home and his allegiance, or of the equality of native and naturalized citizens, its legislation has hitherto been defective in both respects. And having thus cleared the ground, let Congress proceed to perform its task with a clearness and force that are not possessed by Mr. BANKS' bill.

Nor is there, apparently, the slightest difficulty in drafting a bill covering the whole case. It is simply necessary, in the first place, to define the principle accepted by this country on the subject of allegiance and citizenship; a principle which asserts the right of every man to abjure allegiance to the Government under which he happens to be born, and to choose for himself the Government under whose protection he shall live. It will be requisite, in the next place, to declare in the broadest and most emphatic terms the absolute equality of naturalized and native citizens, in regard either to rights enjoyed here or to protection afforded abroad. All else that will be wanted is a declaration of the resolve of this Government to treat as an offence any interference with this principle and right by another Government, in reference to the expatriation of those who were born its subjects; together with some provision setting forth the acts of omission or commission by which the rights of citizenship would be forfeited. We humbly submit that an enactment embracing these points would completely cover the question, despite the difficulties which perplex Mr. BANKS and his committee.

How the Government shall act if another country disregards the policy laid down by a measure akin to that we suggest, is a matter that may be properly left to the future. The civilization of the age rejects Mr. BANKS' doctrine of personal reprisals, and we apprehend that his proposal to make the President sole judge of events which might end in war will meet no great favor. The present business of Congress is to say what shall be the law, and the duty of the Executive will be to administer it. If in the course of its administration difficulties arise out of the pretensions of European Governments, the country will, doubtless, be prepared for all the consequences of its policy. We need not proclaim war prematurely, or even assume that it is a probable result of a principle from which the American people will never recede.

Conflict of Authorities.

The Associated Press agent at London sends us by Cable this:

> LONDON, Friday, Jan. 31.
>
> Dispatches were received in this city several days ago, giving an account of the caving in of the earth on the side of Mount Vesuvius, whereby lives were lost and houses swallowed up. No such disaster has occurred.

But the special Cable correspondence of our neighbor, the *Herald*, dated at Naples, Jan. 29, gave a very minute and detailed account of this dreadful catastrophe, written, of course, as all these "special" dispatches are, by an eye-witness of the catastrophe itself. How is it possible, then, that "no such disaster has occurred?" The Associated Press agent must be mistaken.

We did not publish the dispatch in question because we did not believe a word of it; but when the *Herald's* "special" reporter gave a report of the affair so much more detailed, graphic, and enterprising than the other, and yet announcing the same fact, how could we refuse to believe in it any longer? It is not possible, certainly, nor for a moment to be supposed, that our neighbor's report was "written up" in the *Herald* office, and that this may account for its greater fullness, as well as for its being very "special and exclusive." And, therefore, we refuse to believe the contradiction. We insist that the disaster *did* take place. Are there not *two* authorities who say it did, while there is only *one* who says it didn't?

MINOR TOPICS.

As the Democratic meeting at Cooper Institute passed a resolution that its object "was not to nominate a President of the United States, or indicate directly or indirectly the name of any candidate," we, of course, are not surprised to find that the speakers *did* indicate quite directly several names of candidates. For example, Mr. DOOLITTLE said the candidate should be "SHERMAN, or HANCOCK, or that iron-hearted man, ANDREW JOHNSON." Mr. KETCHUM said to the audience: "You are not without a living defender of the Constitution. [Cries of 'JOHNSON,' and great cheering.] You have said JOHNSON. I am too civil to contradict you." Mr. EAGER declared: "Round ANDREW JOHNSON, then, they should rally." And Mr. HERRMAN said President JOHNSON was "the greatest and purest statesman that ever lived." These embraced all the speakers, but one; and if anybody can draw an inference as to the preference of the meeting, he is allowed to do so—but he must remember the resolution about not "indicating the name of any candidate."

Our London correspondent says that Irish newspapers have been prosecuted for "an advertisement consisting simply of three numbers, without note or comment. These, if you dare print them, were ''98, '48, '68;'" and he asks, "if these numbers would suppress a newspaper, how many would hang the publishers?" We should hope for the sake of some American newspapers that those numbers would not work more mischief here than—say, for example, the numbers "4, 11, 44."

We venture to express the opinion that Congressmen on either side have very little chance of securing Irish votes by the speeches they make on the question of naturalization. Fenianism, stupid as it is, has got beyond the point of being cajoled by words. If either party will openly take ground in favor of war with Great Britain, because she has imprisoned some of our naturalized citizens, and proceed *to make war*, that party will probably secure the Irish vote, whether it gets any others or not. Anything short of that won't count. Gen. BANKS will please make a note of this.

The Citizens' Association, following the lead of the TIMES, calls the attention of the Common Council to the clear violation of the law of 1857 which they propose in increasing the salaries of their clerical force. The statute, in view of repeated extravagance of this character, expressly prohibits the creation of any new office or department by the Common Council, and as expressly declares that the salary of any person now holding office, or his successor, shall not be increased. The need of this law will be admitted, at least by the taxpayers, when it is fully known that the compensation of the employes of the Common Council has exactly doubled during the past seven years—being $47,350 in 1867 against $23,172 in 1863. How our City legislators intend to evade these palpable prohibitions of the statute remains to be seen. We do not doubt, however, that their ingenuity will overcome all difficulties. Being law-makers themselves, perhaps they hold themselves above the law, and square their conduct by their inclinations.

Mrs. Dr. HATHAWAY has "denounced Gen. GRANT because he uses tobacco." This is almost as severe an attack as that of Mrs. SWISSHELM, who once denounced the General because he knew nothing about strategy. Of course, after this, we cannot expect either Mrs. SWISSHELM or Mrs. Dr. HATHAWAY to vote for Gen. GRANT. Still, though they cannot conscientiously vote for the General, at least let these ladies be charitable. Why should Mrs. SWISSHELM despise the General because she happens to know more about strategy than he? And why should Mrs. HATHAWAY, who doesn't smoke, attack Gen. GRANT because he does? If she is strong-minded enough to have given up the habit, so much the better for her. The General may come to her level in time.

The Conservative Committee of Alabama have published an animated address advising all who are opposed to the new Constitution not to vote at all, but to attend the polls for the purpose of seeing that no frauds are committed. In arguing the question they say that under the Reconstruction act a majority of all registered voters must vote one way or the other, in order to secure the adoption of the Constitution by a majority of those voting. If there be 170,000 votes registered, over 85,000 must *vote*; and if that number of persons do vote, then 42,500 can adopt the Constitution; but if all those opposed refuse to vote at all they may keep the aggregate below the mark, so that even 84,000 *in favor* of the Constitution would fail to secure its adoption. They run some risk, by such manœuvres, of encountering another reconstruction act from Congress, which seems determined to pass whatever laws may be necessary to secure the adoption of these constitutions, and the participation of the Southern States in the Presidential election.

The tables have been turned upon Mr. BRADLEY, the once ambitious colored delegate from Savannah. Only the other day he was in the pride of power, and breathing out threatenings and slaughter of this sort: "If the people dared to refuse to ratify the proceedings of the Convention, the burning of Atlanta and the march of SHERMAN through Georgia would be but a foretaste of what his race and the United States Army would do to Georgia." But since the overhauling of his personal record by the *Intelligencer*, he "roars you as gently an' it were any sucking dove." He has been suddenly thrown upon the defensive; and in place of carrying fire and sword through Georgia, he is trying to persuade an investigating committee (whose report we shall soon have) that he was "not an inmate of Sing Sing prison for two years," or if he was, that his experience there did not disqualify him from doing duty as a legislative reconstructionist.

The *Tribune* says that "the South was never before so well or so cheaply governed as she is to-day." Will our neighbor be good enough to tell us, if this is true, what necessity there is for being in so much haste about reconstructing the South? Why not let the Southern States profit a year or two longer from the efficiency and economy of military rule?

It is sometimes rather unprofitable to be popular. So at least Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, the actor, found it to be on Wednesday morning last, when, thanks to the general favor he has found in the sight of all men, he got his whole theatrical wardrobe burned up in the Albany Academy of Music. As thus: Having ended an engagement at Washington, and being about to commence one in Albany, the redoubtable and original *Powhatan*, of his own "Pocahontas," forwarded his trunks, containing a complete and valuable theatrical outfit, from the former city to the latter, on Monday, by express. In the natural course of human events, trunks sent from Washington on Monday would be received in Albany with thankfulness on Wednesday evening or Thursday morning. But the name of J. B. probably acting as a talisman, and everybody being anxious to oblige J. B., his trunks were "rushed" through and delivered at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening, just in time to be comfortably burned up at 6 A. M. the next day—which proves how very uncertain is this world we live in. Had the theatre not been burned, J. B.'s trunks would very likely have been lost on the way. Had they been lost on the way, the theatre very likely would now be standing.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

THE OLYMPIC.

The very fine presentation of "Midsummer Night's Dream," which has been running at the Olympic for several weeks past, is to be withdrawn after to-night. This play has been produced here in a style seldom vouchsafed to any of the standard plays at any theatre on either side the Atlantic. Its success ought to encourage the lovers of the legitimate drama to give more care and expense to its production.

A Sale of Valuable Pictures.

Amateurs and collectors of American Art will learn with pleasure that Mr. J. F. CROPSEY, one of our best known and most meritorious artists, commences a sale of his works, to take place on Feb. 7. This sale will embrace not only several paintings of importance, but a number of sketches and studies of a kind always extremely interesting to amateurs, as representing the fresh first thoughts of an artist's mind. We trust that Mr. CROPSEY's example may be followed by others of our best artists. If it were known that we might depend upon the recurrence of opportunities like this for acquiring really valuable specimens of native Art, the picture-buying public would be less tormented than it now is with auction sales of "genuine old masters" and modern *chef d'œuvres*, picked up in the second-hand shops of London and Paris.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 31.

THE ANTI-CONTRACTION BILL.

The rumors current here and in New-York for the last few days that the President would veto the Anti Contraction Bill recently passed by Congress, has no foundation whatever. He does not like to commit himself positively to any policy looking toward inflation, nor yet does he desire to thwart the general demands of the people of the whole country, as expressed in this bill. He will therefore permit it to become a law to-morrow, without his signature, by the expiration of the constitutional ten days' limit, in which he must veto a measure if he vetoes it at all.

THE SUPREME COURT BILL.

The Senate Judiciary Committee have not yet taken action on the House bill making a concurrence of two-thirds of the Judges necessary to declare an act of Congress unconstitutional. At the last meeting one member expressed a strong desire to report it favorably, but the Chairman argued that the present is not an opportune time for acting upon it, and nothing, therefore, was done with it. An amendment will be offered when the bill comes before the Senate striking out the two-thirds provision of the House bill, and substituting in lieu thereof a provision specifying certain classes of laws of which the Court shall not take jurisdiction. This will be proposed with a view of keeping the law clearly within the limits of the constitutional restriction as to its jurisdiction.

THE REPEAL OF THE COTTON TAX.

The Cotton Tax bill, after being manipulated by three conference committees, has finally been agreed upon in both Houses. Mr. ALLISON, of the House, and Mr. MORGAN, of the Senate, both sound, practical, business men, managed the last Conference, which agreed upon the House Bill, so far as taking off the tax entirely was concerned, and upon the Senate amendment exempting imported cotton from duty, but changing the latter so as to defer its application until the 1st of November, 1868.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT IN OHIO.

The action of the Ohio Legislature in revoking its assent to the Constitutional amendment, known as the fourteenth article, was overhauled in both Houses to-day. In the Senate it was assailed by Messrs. SUMNER and SHERMAN, who denounced it as unprecedented and illegal. In the House the Judiciary Committee were instructed to take the subject into consideration and inquire as to the legality of the action of the Legislature.

COMMISSIONER ROLLINS.

The people who want Commissioner ROLLINS removed were so certain of the President's promises in the matter, that they waited around the lobby of the Senate all the afternoon expecting to see the name of his successor sent in, which was to be, they said, Mr. WISEWELL, of New-Jersey. But it came not, and if anybody supposes the Senate will ever consent to the removal of Mr. ROLLINS until they can put an equally honest man in his place, they will find themselves greatly deceived.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION CASE.

The contested election case of JOHN YOUNG BROWN, of Kentucky, whom the Election Committee propose to unseat for disloyalty, was brought up in the House by Mr. DAWES to-day, who made a strong speech in support of the majority report of the Committee. The case will probably last several days, and will involve the important question of how far a man's disloyalty must go to disqualify him for a seat in Congress. It is almost a counterpart of the case of Senator THOMAS, of Maryland, now before the Senate, but has much greater provocation.

THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. JULIAN'S Southern Railroad bill did not come up in the House to-day as was anticipated, owing to the fact that the session was entirely occupied with the consideration of privileged questions. He will call it up to-morrow, and, if possible, urge a vote on it when it will probably pass by a small majority, but not sufficient to negative the veto which certainly awaits it from the hands of the President.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 31.

THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR BILL.

The Diplomatic and Consular bill reported to the House to-day appropriates $1,261,434. No appropriation is proposed for a Minister Resident at Portugal. The bill prohibits the payment of salaries to any Consul and Consul-General, Consular and Commercial agents, excepting to those specified in the act. Any army or navy officer who shall accept or hold civil office vacates his office in the army or navy, and it shall be filled as if he had resigned. No diplomatic or consular officer is to receive his salary for the time he is absent from his post, by leave or otherwise, if such absence exceed eighty days in the year.

THE PEACE CONVENTION.

A Peace Convention is now in session in Washington, with Dr. LOVE for President, and Miss CRING, Secretary. The Convention will adjourn to meet in New-York during Anniversary week in May next.

THE M'CARDLE CASE.

In the United States Supreme Court to-day, in the case of, *ex parte*, WILLIAM H. MCCARDLE, a motion was made by Hon. JAMES HUGHES, on the part of the military authorities of the United States, to dismiss the pending appeal for the following reasons:

First—For want of jurisdiction of the subject matter involved; *second*, because the appeal in the case is taken from a judgment of a Circuit Court of the United States in a case of original jurisdiction by said Circuit Court, and not from a case in which the Circuit Court held appellate jurisdiction; and, *third*, because the Circuit Court, which issued the writ of *habeas corpus* herein, had no jurisdiction of the case or proceeding under any act of Congress.

Mr. HUGHES said the petition of Mr. MCCARDLE appealing from the decision of the Court is founded on the assumption that the Reconstruction laws are unconstitutional. Mr. MCCARDLE was held under these three several acts. The petition asserts that he is not charged with any military offence, but when he came to explain the reasons for his arrest, he says that he was charged with opposing the Reconstruction acts of Congress. Mr. HUGHES then quoted the articles which the petitioner had published in his paper, the Vicksburg *Times*, showing violence of language toward the military authorities, and strong condemnation of the Reconstruction acts. The whole tenor and tone of the Reconstruction Act of March, 1867, contains no saving clause, and gives no jurisdiction to any Court of the United States to interfere with the *Habeas Corpus* acts. The act rather excludes the idea that it was to be a football between the Courts of the United States and the military power of the United States; between the Circuit Courts and the Major-Generals, and between Congress and the Supreme Court. The military power of the Government, the war-making power, is reserved to Congress alone by the Constitution. Having waged a war for four years, and the Supreme Court having recognized it as a solemn war, the United States, as here represented, say that the action in question does not recognize the right of the Judiciary to interfere with the political power now exercised in the late seceded States—does not recognize it as having the power to interfere in the interval from the close of the war until now when the work of reconstruction is in progress.

Mr. HUGHES, in support of his argument, referred the Court to various legal authorities.

Hon. JEREMIAH S. BLACK expressed his surprise that the motion had been made to dismiss this case, as the Court had already set a time to hear argument on the subject. On a former occasion, the counsel for the United States were opposed to considering the case at all, but now they go off half cocked.

The editorial articles which had been read were calculated to make the friends of Gen. ORD feel indignant, but his private opinion was that the epithets against that officer were not deserved. It it be true, as asserted on the other side, that neither this Court nor the Circuit Court of Mississippi has any jurisdiction over this subject, then the American people are in the precise condition the French people were in during the monarchy, when any man could be put in prison and kept there until he died or was forgotten.

Mr. BLACK said that the very law from which Mr. HUGHES quoted expressly says that the several Courts of the United States and the Judges of these Courts shall have power to determine exactly such cases as this one, and it further authorizes them to issue writs of *habeas corpus* within their respective districts in cases of persons who shall complain of being detained or held in prison contrary to the Constitution and laws of the United States. Where there is no exception the case falls within the general rule. The publishing of editorial articles was not a military offence, and it could not be made one by simply so calling it. As the case commenced in a Circuit Court it should be settled in the Supreme Court. Where doubts exist about the meaning of a law it is the universal practice to give them to the complainant for his benefit, in order that mischief might be repaired as far as possible.

Mr. BLACK, in conclusion, condemned the law, which, he declared, struck down ten independent States.

The Court here adjourned.

The argument will be resumed next Friday by Senator TRUMBULL for the military authorities and Judge SHARKEY for the petitioner. The Court then adjourned until Monday.

EMPLOYMENT FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

The Secretary of the Navy has replied to the resolution of the House asking whether, as reported, as has abolished all discrimination in favor of soldiers and sailors in his Department. The Secretary incloses his order of May, 1865, requiring that in the employment of mechanics and others in the Navy-yards, or at Naval Stations or elsewhere in the service of the Navy, preference should be given to such as had been honorably discharged from the Navy and Marine Corps; but in his order of Jan. 27, 1868, he says the force in the Navy-yards being now much reduced, there is greater necessity than heretofore for the employment of only the most skilled workmen and best laborers, and, accordingly, so much of the previous order as required preference to be given to those who have served in the Navy and Marine Corps, is repealed.

CONSUL RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized AUGUSTIN RODERIGUEZ as Consul of Spain, to reside at Galveston, Texas.

THE MEXICAN EMPIRE.

Letter from Ex-Consul Otterbourg, in Reply to the Statements of Maximilian's Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 30, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: It has of late been the habit of a certain New-York newspaper to abuse my character during my sojourn in the City of Mexico, as Consul, and afterwards as Minister of the United States, partly through its editorial columns and partly through the correspondence which has been sent of late to the said paper from Mexico. I have not thought it proper to refute any statements made in that paper about myself, but perceiving that in a newspaper of a reputation and high tone, such as the NEW-YORK TIMES is universally considered, similar assertions are made, I consider it my duty to say a few words in regard to the persistent and apparently systematically organized attack against my personal character and my official transactions in Mexico during the late war between the Liberals and the followers of Prince MAXIMILIAN.

Your correspondent (probably in good faith) has sent you what he believes to be a correct translation of certain so-called documents, purporting to implicate me with the short-lived Mexican Empire. These documents are now before me in the original newspaper in which they were first published, namely, the *Diario Oficial*, a newspaper put as perfectly and entirely under the control of the Juarez Government as the *Moniteur* of Paris under that of the French Emperor, and reflecting the intentions and policy of the Government. These "documents" in no manner and word contain anything else but two communications of Mr. PIERRON, the Chief of MAXIMILIAN's private Cabinet, about two conversations which I am accused to have had with that gentleman in regard to Mexican affairs, and certain "papers" which I sent to Mr. PIERRON, with the request to return them to me. These "papers," to which is attached a high importance, not unjustly, as I may assure you, consisted of slips cut from the well known newspaper, the Washington *Chronicle*, edited by Col. FORNEY, and containing leading articles about Mexican affairs, and, if I recollect right, justly complained of the fact that the people of the United States were, and continued to be, misinformed in regard to the true state of Mexico, since each of the contending parties then struggling for the possession of the country employed partisan writers to represent their cause in the most glowing colors. I certainly thought then, as I think now, that a truthful, unprejudiced statement of the then existing state of things in Mexico, bearing in itself the *prima facia* evidence of good faith, would go far toward helping the people of the United States to form a correct idea of the struggle, if published in an American newspapers of high character, and I naturally considered it best to have such a statement published in the same paper which had called for information. Not feeling authorized to act in an official capacity in the matter, and being precluded by the absence of the Liberal Government from communicating with any of its members, I spoke to Mr. PIERRON on the subject in a private and unofficial manner, giving him the aforesaid leading articles, informing him of the importance of the paper in which they had appeared, and expressing my belief that if he could convince the American people of Prince MAXIMILIAN's intention to reëstablish order in the unhappy country and invite Americans to safely invest their capital in Mexican enterprises of internal improvement, they would be of immense advantage to Mexico. At the same time I took occasion to press the claims of two American citizens, Messrs. KUNTZ and WILLMAN, and to ask for a private interview with MAXIMILIAN in behalf of those two gentlemen. One had been—recklessly and in violation of the law of nations—deprived of almost his entire property, and to urge their indemnification, which, as I expressed, would give a proof to the Government of the United States of the sincerity of the authorities in Mexico to respect the rights of American citizens. This is the absolute and only true account of my conversations with Mr. PIERRON.

I cannot be considered responsible by any sane man for communications which Mr. PIERRON has seen fit to make on his own account to Prince MAXIMILIAN. In explanation of them I may say that he probably imagined, that by his representing matters in his peculiar way, he would help toward granting the just claims of Messrs. KUNTZ and WILLMAN, and that he therefore laid a special stress upon the fact that neither JUAREZ nor his followers had ever seen fit to do justice to citizens of the United States, notwithstanding their repeated protests against many outrages and robberies committed upon them by these chieftains.

I do not understand what connection my name can possibly have with the communications of Mr. PIERRON, the first information of which has reached me by the *Diario Oficial*. Complaints and attacks against the official conduct of Ambassadors and Consuls of the United States are continually presented to the State Department by persons of doubtful responsibility, who have an interest in slandering and defaming the agents of the Government; and the State Department wisely has adopted the rule of laying such complaints before its accused representatives, in order to obtain a satisfactory refutation of them. On receipt of a similar attack against me I had the honor to reply, which I hereby beg to repeat *verbatim:*

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 1, 1867.

SIR: I answer that never at any time, was I employed by the Government of Prince MAXIMILIAN, nor was I ever paid any sum of money, nor did I ever receive any other consideration for services rendered, or which might be rendered by me, either as an official or as a private individual, to the said Government. My relations with the members of that Government were never such as might even lead to propositions of the kind to be made; and I am fully entitled to believe that the respect conceived for me both by MAXIMILIAN himself and the officials of his Government, left no room for the presumption that I could be induced to hear any proposition which might dishonor my position or cause me to waver in the trust imposed in me by the Government of the United States.

Furthermore, that I never left Mexico and went to Washington with a view to work or procure the recognition of the Government of Prince MAXIMILIAN or of himself as Emperor of Mexico.

My personal relations with Prince MAXIMILIAN were such alone as seemed to me necessary for one who neither recognized nor was officially recognized by the authorities to whom he was called upon to address himself for the protection of the interests intrusted to his vigilance.

I may, perhaps, trespass upon your kindness by requesting you to publish this rather lengthy answer to the official and unofficial attacks against me, which are instigated by the evident intention of palliating certain unlawful acts against citizens of the United States, but entertain no doubt of your readiness to open your columns to an American who has enjoyed the confidence of his Government during a period of the most dangerous and bloody civil war, and who is anxiously waiting for the documents promised by the *Diario oficial* in order that he may give a review of his doings as a representative of the United States while intrusted with the difficult task of enforcing that respect and recognition due to the United States by every foreign nation.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, MARCUS OTTERBOURG.

MEETING OF THE FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK DEPOSITORS.—A large meeting, composed of the depositors and others interested in the Farmers and Citizens' National Bank, was held in Masonic Temple, corner of Grand and Seventh streets, E. D., last evening. The meeting was called to order by Dr. WREN, and Judge THOMPSON, of the City Court, was chosen Secretary. The object of the meeting was declared to be the discussion of the easiest and quickest method of obtaining the deposits in the bank. The Chairman, the Secretary, George L. Fox, Edward Gateson, Dr. Wright, Milton Woolly, Demas Strong, John N. Stearns, George B. Remsen and others, discussed the subject at length, some of the speakers denouncing the conduct of the directors in unmeasured terms, and others expressing want of confidence in the Comptroller of the Currency; all declaring that they wanted their money, or so much of it as was now at the disposal of the Government. All the speakers were very earnest on the latter point. At a late hour it was agreed to appoint a committee of seven to look after the interests of the depositors. The Chair appointed as such committee Messrs. Stearns, Wren, Fox, Gateson, Remsen, Cassidy, McKay and Bodwell. The meeting then adjourned.

THE SYRACUSE CONVENTION.

List of Delegates Elected Last Evening.

Pursuant to calls from both the Radical and the Conservative Republican General Committees, the several Assembly District Associations met last evening to elect delegates and alternates to the State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 5th inst., for the purpose of selecting delegates to the National Republican Convention, to meet at Chicago on the 20th of May next, at which candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States are to be nominated. The results were as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT.

Conservative Delegates—Nathan Kingsley, Sen., Ira H. Tuthill, Charles V. Lewis. Alternates—Joseph C. Scully, Nicholas N. Le Comte, John Moies.

Radical Delegates—Henry Smith, John M. Costa, Edward Byrne. Alternates—Wm. Buckley, Wm. J. McClelland, John Bradley.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Conservative Delegates—M. Friedsam, Mark Lanigan, Garritt Bell. Alternates—M. N. Jones, J. O'Conner, C. W. Smith.

Radical Delegates—Theodore C. Williams, George Ross, Henry Metzgar. Alternates—Michael Healey, Michael Crane, James Manning.

Radical Delegates (split)—Henry G. Leask, George C. Ehrsan, Denis Shea. Alternates—Christopher Bowman, Patrick Mack, John Gilmore.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Radical Delegates—John Fitch, Caleb Sanford, Thomas Mulligan. Alternates—Charles M. Keyser, George W. Gibbons, Abraham De Vorsney.

Radical Delegates (split)—D. Sickles Duvall, John A. O'Brien, John J. Foley. Alternates—Henry Kruger, William Grasse, M. A. Dunn.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Conservative Delegates—Thomas B. Bills, Geo. W. Kimmens, Samuel Parrisen. Alternates—Charles C. Brinck, E. S. Nevins, Fred'k Townes.

Radical Delegates—James McLaren, Wm. H. McKinney, George McGrann. Alternates—Henry Banscher, James Blackwell, John Dixson.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Conservative Delegates—John Keyser, John J. Silleck, George Terwilleger. Alternates—Edward Hallock, Robert Edwards, Jr., Geo. Edgerly.

Radical Delegates—William Tucker, James Winterbottom.

Alternates—Horace Greeley, Alex. H. Keech, A. A. Marks, Chas. T. Polhamus.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Radical Delegates—Joseph F. Ellery, James M. McCartin, Hugh Nesbitt. Alternates—Chas. W. Little, Samuel L. Kennedy, Henry S. Jennings.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Conservative Delegates—Erastus C. Benedict, Edward Elsworth, James Marshal. Alternates—G. P. Hiltman, George Duryea, David Hepburn.

Radical Delegates—Cornelius Van Cott, Joseph W. Howe, William Terhune. Alternates—John H. Allen, Edward Mitchell, William P. Richardson.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Conservative Delegates—William Orton, William Boeckel, Edwin H. Lawrence. Alternates—Saml. F. Swezey, James Jones, Fred'k A. Gugel.

Radical Delegates—John W. Farmer, Matthew Davis, Joseph Bagot. Alternates—Michael Neville, James McMurray, Samuel A. Roberts.

NINTH DISTRICT.

Conservative Delegates—George Starr, William H. Gedney, Robert Beatty. Alternates—Jeremiah Pangburn, Gilbert J. Hunter, John Campbell.

Radical Delegates—William H. Christie, John Dargavel, William B. White. Alternates—Jacob L. Dodge, William E. Noble, A. S. Rosenbaum.

TENTH DISTRICT.

Conservative Delegates—Capt. John Lalor, Monheim Brock, Edwin A. Ware. Alternates—Col. Frank Page, John German, Henry S. Wallace.

Radical Delegates—Stephen H. Knapp, Martin B. Brown, Herman F. Bauer. Alternates—William T. Ashman, John Hughes, Albert Hahn.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

Conservative Delegates—Rufus F. Andrews, E. Delafield Smith, Thomas E. Smith. Alternates—Thomas G. Seeley, Charles H. Brown, Knox McAfee.

Radical Delegates—John V. Gridley, C. H. Tucker, James L. Hastie. Alternates—Israel Gillette, D. D. Conover, Joseph R. Frith.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

Radical Delegates—Wm. Burns, Simon Hazleton, Joseph Hazell. Alternates—Hamilton Wade, C. H. Reynolds, Robert Smith.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

Radical Delegates—Charles S. Spencer, Alexander McLeod, William V. Alexander. Alternates—Henry Snell, Philip Jordan, James Anderson.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

Conservative Delegates.—A. J. Plumb, Wm. L. Proch, Harvey T. Cleaveland. Alternates—S. M. Blatchford, Christian Siegier, E. S. Kahn.

Radical Delegates—Gen. John Cochrane, John P. Lee, Benjamin Merritt. Alternates—James McGee, Matthew Hicks, Andrew J. Odell.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

Conservative Delegates—William Starritt, George Fox, A. J. Dittenhoeffer. Alternates—Louis G. Claude, George Hettrick, John Williams.

Radical Delegates—Isaac J. Oliver, E. H. Reed, Robert Smith. Alternates—Dr. Alex. Wilder, Bernard Kroeger, Matthew Wilson.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

Conservative Delegates—Wm. Atkinson, Edward Dubois, S. C. Keys. Alternates—R. F. Page, Robert Kennedy, Jos. Hartnett.

Radical Delegates—James M. Thomson, Wm. S. Matthews, Wm. Drummond. Alternates—Henry Rowley, Wm. E. Jones, Wm. E. Duryea.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

Conservative Delegates—William J. O'Bryon, William Allen, John A. Cormack. Alternates—Milnor Imlay, Henry B. Smith, Edward M. Gedney.

Radical Delegates—Stephen N. Simonson, Wilson Berryman, Robert L. Darragh. Alternates—Frederic A. Coyle, George W. Gregier, John Galbraith.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

Conservative Delegates—Thomas Murphy, Thomas B. Van Buren, Hamilton Murray.

Radical Delegates—Christopher Pullman, William P. Esterbrook, John Webber. Alternates—Jacob W. Cooper, Randall Holden, William D. Sloan.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

Radical Delegates—David Clark, Jotham Wilson, Sr., John C. Graff. Alternates—Richard H. Greene, Henry M. Williams, Joshua D. Miner.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

Conservative Delegates—Charles Curtiss, Joseph Yeomans, Major A. S. Pell. Alternates—John Cooper, Jr., William A. Freeborn, William H. Richards.

Radical Delegates—James W. Culver, John A. Foster, Hooper C. Van Vorst. Alternates—Thomas J. McEvily, Dennis Hogan, John Gautier.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

Delegates—Wm. H. DeCamp, Robert C. Brown, George W. Thurber. Alternates—Andrew J. Minor, Nathaniel M. Hicks, Nelson Mott.

A Young Lady Skates Thirty Consecutive Hours.

From the Detroit (Mich.) Post, Jan. 27.

Miss ANNIE CLARA JAGERISKY accomplished at 9 o'clock on Saturday evening a feat never before accomplished or attempted by any of her sex—that of skating for thirty consecutive hours without sleep, and only thirty minutes' rest during the time. This young lady is 17 years of age, and of Bohemian parentage. The feat was commenced at 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon, and until the last hour of the trial she skated without apparent exertion, but at that time she was thrown violently upon the ice by a collision with an awkward youth, sustaining a severe injury to one knee that well nigh concluded the affair, but with genuine pluck she persisted in continuing, and, despite a lameness and severe swelling of the limb, accomplished the undertaking in the presence of 1,200 to 1,500 spectators. During the last hour snow fell incessantly, but by the use of brooms a space about four yards in width and forty yards in length was kept clear. When time was called she bade adieu to her attendants and darted around the space with great rapidity, receiving the plaudits of the spectators.

Homicide in a Crowded Court-room—The Assassin Not Detected.

From the Memphis (Tenn.) Post, Jan. 25.

The examination of JOHN WINTERS, OWEN MCPARTLAND and TOM COSTELLO, charged with the murder of MICHAEL CONNELL, on Sunday morning last, has been proceeding before Justice HALL for several days past. The affair has created a deep interest among the friends of the deceased on the one hand and of the prisoners on the other, and no little feeling has been exhibited on both sides. The crowd in attendance has been so great that the proceedings have taken place in the Criminal Court room instead of in the office of the justice. Among those especially interested in the examination was Mr. THOMAS MALONE, late State Commissioner, an uncle of the murdered man CONNELL, who, at the time of his death, was in his employ as a barkeeper. MALONE, it is understood, had engaged counsel for the prosecution of the case against the prisoners.

Yesterday evening about 6 o'clock, after the testimony of the witnesses had been taken, Col. GANTT was arguing the case for the State, when some sharp words passed between him and Mr. BULLOCK, who was engaged for the defence. The sparring of the attorneys created great excitement in the crowd of spectators, who were already wrought up to a high state of excitement by the passions and prejudices which had been aroused before and during the trial, and a scene of confusion ensued in the crowded court-room. Mr. MALONE was sitting on a table inside of the bar, and when a remark was made by Mr. BULLOCK to Col. GANTT, he got up and said to the latter, "I wouldn't take that from anybody." BULLOCK replied to MALONE in an excited manner, and a scene of general uproar and confusion took place in the room, during which the report of a pistol was heard, and MALONE received a ball in the right side near the groin. Order was soon after restored to some extent, and the wounded man was taken to WILKINSON's drug-store, where his wound was examined. The wad from the pistol was found burning in his overcoat, showing that the weapon had been almost in contact with his person when fired. He was soon after removed to his residence. The wound was pronounced fatal, but he still survived this morning. Various rumors have been current as to the perpetrator of the deed, but we have not learned that the act had been definitely fixed upon any individual. No arrest has been made.

There seem to be two opposing factions among certain classes in the upper part of the city, between whom a bad feeling exists. It will be remembered that a witness before the jury of inquest on the body of CONNELL testified that threats had been made the same night against the life of MALONE. Just before going to press a rumor prevailed that MALONE had died, but we could not ascertain whether it was reliable or not.

Judge Kelley's Advice to the Georgia Convention.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Opinion* publishes the following extract from a private letter from Hon. WM. D. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, dated Washington, 20th inst.:

"I hope your Convention will make a good Constitution, which shall provide a generous system of common schools, and secure every citizen equal political rights, and which shall not be marred by vindictive political proscription. One provision of the Reconstruction act requires the popular indorsement of the constitutions to be made. Some suggestions have come from your State that that provision should be repealed. It is idle to think of such a thing. It is the very essence of the act. Congress means that the future governments of the South shall be formed by the people, and I hope that the Constitution framed will be so wise and judicious that it will readily receive the popular approval."

Gen. Van Wyck and the Gettysburg Soldier's Home.

From the N. Y. Herald, Jan. 27.

Gen. VAN WYCK, who has been laboring zealously in Congress to destroy the enterprise for giving a home to our disabled veterans, is an excellent type of that destructive class who may pull down but are unable to suggest the first idea for erecting a better structure. He is displeased with the Gettysburg plan for building the needed asylum, but gives no hint of any better manner in which the desired end can be reached. He says the diamonds in the project are worthless stones—though the greatest diamond dealers in the country say the reverse—the farm a delusion, the yacht *Henrietta* not worth an old song, and that the several large purses of greenbacks will prove mere "fairy money" to the fortunate captors—glittering enough over night, but turning to dried leaves before the morning. He does not say, however, that the charter of incorporation for the enterprise, said to have been granted by the Pennsylvania Legislature last year, is not a binding and valid charter; and failing to say this, all the rest of his objections are mere leather and prunella. Here we have a charter for raising money to build a Soldiers' Home on the battle-field of Gettysburg; and to accomplish this authority is given for the distribution of prizes in the manner now proposed by Gens. BEAVER, SICKEL and the other directors. It is against the manner, therefore, and not against the matter of this movement that Gen. VAN WYCK, if at all, should direct his wrath. If he finds any any of the prizes worthless, let him urge that they be thrown overboard and and others substituted. If the diamonds are only paste, kick them into the gutter and let "gems of purest ray serene"—pure and sparkling as VAN WYCK's own virtue—take their place. If the money prizes are not enough, let them be doubled or trebled. If the yacht *Henrietta* should only be rated at so much old junk, let her be scuttled wherever she may now lie, and let the finest steamer afloat be purchased to occupy her position. All this can be done within the limits of the incorporating charter, and the people will not grudge the increased expense that gives assurance our disabled soldiers will be taken care of; but when Gen. VAN WYCK assails the charter itself, instead of the prizes now offered under its provisions, he is striking at the only practical plan now before the country through which the people may express their gratitude to those who were crippled in defence of the flag.

If the United States were a monarchy or empire the matter of creating a soldiers' home would be extremely simple, taking the form of an edict directing so much money to be raised by tax for that purpose, but here this cannot be done, owing to State jealousies, local rivalries and the inveterate spirit of corrupt jobbing which now infests every public work. Every delegation in Congress would only consent to the measure provided its own State should be assigned as the location for the new asylum, or even if the bill were to pass, with the requisite appropriations, the spirit of jobbery would interpose such delays that the sufferers would be dead before the promised relief could reach them. What private enterprise can accomplish in a year public jobbers would take twenty years and twenty times the same amount of money for completing; and it is eminently proper that in a work of national gratitude such as this the people should have the matter left entirely in their own hands, every member of the community being able to make a personal assessment of from $1 upward, just as each may see fit, according to his or her means and wishes.

Lotteries, like everything else, are not good *per se*, nor bad *per se*, but must be judged in connection with their object. Spain, Austria and Prussia still raise a large portion of their revenue in this manner, and scarcely a civilized Government on earth but has at one time or other resorted to this means of raising money for its necessities or grander charities—finding it by all odds the least odious manner in which taxation can be imposed. It makes every man his own taxing master, so that whether a dollar shall be given or ten thousand can be decided by no other decree than that of the individual donor. Looking at home also, is there to-day a charity fair or fair for building a church in which, under the sanction of the clergy and with the fairest and most pious of the gentler sex acting as ministering angels, the visitors are not requested to take chances in some very extravagant "raffles" for the sake of promoting some pious object? "It is the cause, my soul, it is the cause," that gives its complexion to everything; and while we earnestly applaud the activity of the postal and police authorities in breaking up the swindling lottery and policy schemes conducted by sharpers for their personal profit, we cannot in any manner divine how a benevolent project, regularly chartered and conducted under responsible auspices for building a soldier's home at Gettysburg, can come to be classed under the same condemnation.

Turning back to our files we see that on the 29th of January last an enterprise precisely similar to this Gettysburg project, but less than one-fourth of its size was drawn at the Cooper Institute in this City, the net proceeds being devoted to founding a home for soldiers' orphans. The distribution was made under the personal supervision of Major-Gens. VAN VLIET and BARLOW, the latter then Secretary of State; Judge CHARLES P. DALY, treasurer of the Soldiers' Orphans' Fund; NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., and others of equally high character, while the business manager of that enterprise was the same who is now manager of the project which Gen. VAN WYCK condemns. From that enterprise ninety-nine thousand and odd hundred dollars were realized and duly paid over into the hands of Judge DALY as treasurer for the Soldiers' Orphans; so that here, as that scheme was less than one-fourth the size of this, we have fair assurance that certainly not less than four or five hundred thousand dollars, besides the land already purchased, will be turned over to the trustees for building the Gettysburgh Asylum. Perhaps the sum may be yet larger; but with every attack made upon it in Congress, or by the regular lottery and policy dealers, with whose profits it interferes, the expenses, of course, are increased and the difficulties magnified. The people, however, seem to have taken hold of it with a will; and until Gen. VAN WYCK can offer them some better means of raising a Soldiers' Home, it would be much wiser and more decent for the gallant General to hold his tongue. But whatever may be his course can make little difference, for the Asylum project is in the hands of men with whom there is no such word as fail, and, with the sympathies of the people once enlisted, our disabled veterans may rest secure that the Gettysburg Asylum will be built, and that right quickly.

The best article ever offered.
Cromwell & Jones,
Manufacturers of
SAND PAPER,
No. 161 Water st., corner Burling-slip,
New-York.

Moet & Chandon Champagne.

Having received the first shipment of Messrs. Moet & Chandon's VIN IMPERIAL (GREEN SEAL) VERZENARY and FLEUR DE SILLERY OF THE EXCELLENT VINTAGE OF 1865, I beg to call the attention of the public to those Wines, especially to the VIN IMPERIAL (GREEN SEAL.) which has been pronounced by connoisseurs to be superior to any other Champagne before imported into this country.

The above wines are now for sale at all first-class dealers in Wines in this city.

ANTHONY OECHS,
Sole Agent for Messrs. Moet & Chandon in the U. S.
New-York, Jan. 13, 1868.

An Ounce of Gold will be given for every ounce of adulteration found in "B. T. BABBITT'S LION COFFEE." This Coffee is roasted, ground, and sealed "HERMETICALLY," under letters patent from the "United States" Government. All the "aroma" is saved, and the Coffee presents a rich, glossy appearance. Every family should use it, as it is fifteen to twenty per cent. stronger than other pure "Coffee." One CAN in every twenty contains a ONE DOLLAR GREENBACK. For sale everywhere. If your grocer does not keep this Coffee, and will not get it for you, send your orders direct to the factory.

B. T. BABBITT,
Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72 and 74 Washington-st., New-York.

Vermont Spring Water, which Cures Cancer, Scrofula, Eating Ulcers, Kidney Diseases, &c., is sold by druggists in bottles marked "Vermont Spring, Saxe & Co., Sheldon, Vt.," to guard against imposition. Wholesale depot, No. 417 Broome-st., New-York.

Cold Feet Cured.—A new discovery: no doctors, no medicine, no muscles; 25 cents covers all expense. Remit this amount to Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of Medical Common Sense, No. 110 Lexington-av., New-York.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of Medical Common Sense, No. 110 Lexington-av., New-York.

At Everdell's Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway, Laroche, Joubert et Cie Paris Wedding and Visiting Cards.

"An Acknowledged Institution."—"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are among the acknowledged institutions of the land. What would our ministers, our lecturers, our lawyers, do without these invaluable Troches? To what an amount of "ahems" and coughs and throat clearings would we be all subjected were it not for those all-powerful and soothing lozenges? *We* have tried them, and they did us good."—*New-York Waverley.*

What is Most Required to Baffle Neuralgia, Nerveache and other painful nervous complaints, is to have the *nerve fluid* invigorated, and the nervous system thoroughly braced up. The most reliable medicine for this purpose is Dr. TURNER'S TIC-DOULOUREAUX or UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL. By its aid the *nerve fluid* becomes regenerated. Apothecaries have it. Principal depot, No. 120 Tremont-st., Boston, Mass. Price, $1 per package; by mail, two postage stamps extra.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Durno's Catarrh Snuff.
Twenty-five cents per box. By all druggists.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

ANDEM—LOMBARD.—On Tuesday, Jan. 28, by Rev. Dr. Burchard, Mr. JAMES L. ANDEM, of Washington, D. C., to GRACE RUSSELL, youngest daughter of Loring L. Lombard, of this City.

CLYDE—LOPER.—On Thursday, Jan. 30, at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, by Rev. Dr. Joseph P. Thompson, assisted by Rev. Dr. John Thomson, Mr. ROBERT J. CLYDE to Miss JULIE M. LOPER, youngest daughter of Charles S. Loper, Esq., all of this City.

LOTT—GARVIN.—At Flatbush, L. I., on Wednesday, Jan. 29, by Rev. C. L. Wells, JEREMIAH LOTT to IDA L., daughter of E. L. Garvin, Esq.

SHERWOOD—RUMSEY.—At the Parsonage, Southport, Conn., on Wednesday, Jan. 29, by Rev. C. E. Lindsley, EDWIN H. SHERWOOD to EMMA RUMSEY, daughter of Thomas O. Rumsey, deceased.

DIED.

ANGUS.—On Thursday, Jan. 30, MATILDA F. REMSEN, wife of Henry I. Angus, and daughter of the late Henry J. and Sarah Remsen, of this City.

Funeral will take place at 2 P. M., from No. 346 Clermont-av., near Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

BRITTON.—On Friday morning, Jan. 31, at Old Town, Staten Island, ELIZABETH KETTLETAS, wife of the late John Britton, aged 76 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CADY.—In Aiken, S. C., on Monday, Jan. 27, HELEN S., wife of Rev. Philander K. Cady, and daughter of the late David Hamilton, of Watervliet, N. Y.

DAVISON.—On Friday, Jan. 31, ALEXANDER DAVISON, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Feb. 3, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 92 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

GRAHAM.—In Geneseo, N. Y., on Monday, Jan. 20, MICHAEL GRAHAM, formerly of Halifax, Nova Scotia, aged 68 years.

OLWELL.—On Thursday, Jan. 30, JOANNA, wife of Henry Eggleso Olwell.

PEEKE.—On Thursday, Jan. 30, SCHUYLER COLFAX, son of Rev. Geo. H. and Maggie B. Peeke, aged 3 years and 3 months.

The friends are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, Feb. 1, at 11 o'clock A. M., from No. 125 Grand-st., Jersey City.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from St. Francis Xavier's Church, West 16th-st., this (Saturday) morning at 10½ o'clock.

TRUESDELL.—On Thursday evening, Jan. 30, of scarlet fever, EDWARD A. TRUESDELL, aged 6 years, 4 months and 4 days, eldest son of Alonzo and Jennette Truesdell.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral at 10 o'clock precisely this day, (Saturday,) from the residence of his parents, No. 92 Hester-st. The remains will be taken to Sing Sing, N. Y., for interment.

ARCHITECT LODGE No. 519, F. & A. M.—Brothers: You are hereby summoned to attend a special communication of Architect Lodge No. 519, F. & A. M., to be held at the Lodge-rooms, 86th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Saturday, Feb. 1, at 12 o'clock M., for purpose of attending the funeral of Bro. STEPHEN HILLS. By order of

JOEL O. STEVENS, Master.
WILLIAM A. CONKLIN, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE
PATENT LAUNDRY INDIGO BLUEING
BAG.
PATENTED DEC. 24, 1867.
A FAIR TRIAL OF THIS NEW AND POPULAR
ARTICLE
CANNOT FAIL TO CONVINCE
HOUSEKEEPERS AND LAUNDRESSES
THAT IT IS NOT ONLY THE
MOST COMPLETE AND CONVENIENT
WASHING BLUE
IN USE, BUT IS ALSO BY FAR THE
PUREST,
CLEANEST,
AND MOST ECONOMICAL,
GIVING THE STRONGEST AND CLEAREST
COLOR,
WITH THE LEAST TROUBLE,
AND NO POSSIBILITY OF WASTE.
SEND TO YOUR GROCER OR DRUGGIST FOR IT;
or, if they have not got it on hand, send to
E. R. DURKEE & CO.,
M. A. HOPPOCK & CO.,
COLGATE & CO.,
B. T. BABBITT,
NEW-YORK.
HENRY C. KELLOGG,
PHILADELPHIA.
FOLSOM, GILMAN & POPE,
BOSTON.
B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
JOHN A. RENSHAW,
PITTSBURG.
ALLEN & CO.,
DAVIS, THRELKELD & CO.,
R. MACREADY & CO.,
CINCINNATI.
MEYER BROS. & CO.,
BROWN, WEBER & GRAHAM,
ST. LOUIS;
SMITH & DWYER,
BURNHAMS & VAN SCHAACK,
CHICAGO;
(by whom the trade will be supplied
AT WHOLESALE RATES;)
or to the Manufacturers,
PLYMOUTH COLOR COMPANY.
C. T. RAYNOLDS & CO., Proprietors,
Nos. 106 and 108 Fulton-st., New-York.
Manufacturers of the well-known
"PLYMOUTH COMPANY'S"
brands of Durable Greens, Yellows, Blues, Vermilions, &c., Dry and in Oil.

MISCELLANEOUS.

540 MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,
RUNNING WEST FROM OMAHA
ACROSS THE CONTINENT,
ARE NOW COMPLETED.
THE TRACK BEING LAID AND TRAINS RUNNING
WITHIN TEN MILES OF THE SUMMIT
OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

The remaining ten miles will be finished as soon as the weather permits the road-bed to be sufficiently packed to receive the rails. The work continues to be pushed forward in the rock cuttings on the western slope with unabated energy, and a much larger force will be employed during the current year than ever before. The prospect that the whole

GRAND LINE TO THE PACIFIC
WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1870,

was never better. The means so far provided for construction have proved ample, and there is no lack of funds for the most vigorous prosecution of the enterprise. These means are divided into four classes:

1.—UNITED STATES BONDS,

having thirty years to run, and bearing six per cent. currency interest, at the rate of $16,000 per mile for 517 miles on the Plains; then at the rate of $48,000 per mile for 150 miles through the Rocky Mountains; then at the rate of $32,000 per mile for the remaining distance, for which the United States takes a *second lien* as security. The interest on these bonds is paid by the United States Government, which also pays the Company one-half the amount of its bills in money for transporting its freight, troops, mails, &c. The remaining half of these bills is placed to the Company's credit, and forms a sinking fund which may finally discharge the whole amount of this lien.

2.—FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

By its charter the Company is permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to the same amount as the bonds issued by the Government, and *no more, and only as the road progresses.* The Trustees for the Bondholders are Hon. E. D. Morgan, U. S. Senator from New-York, and Hon. Oakes Ames, Member of the U. S. House of Representatives, who are responsible for the delivery of these Bonds to the Company in accordance with the terms of the law.

3.—THE LAND GRANT.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company has a land grant or absolute *donation* from the Government of 12,800 acres to the mile on the line of the road, which will not be worth less than $1 50 per acre, at the lowest valuation.

4.—THE CAPITAL STOCK.

The authorized capital of the Union Pacific Railroad Company is $100,000,000, of which $8,500,000 have been paid on the work already done.

THE MEANS SUFFICIENT TO BUILD THE ROAD.

Contracts for the entire work of building 914 miles of first-class railroad west from Omaha, comprising much of the most difficult mountain work, and embracing every expense except surveying, have been made with responsible parties (who have already finished over 540 miles) at the average rate of sixty-eight thousand and fifty-eight dollars ($68,058) per mile. This price includes all necessary shops for construction and repairs of cars, depots, stations, and all other incidental buildings, and also locomotives, passenger, baggage and freight cars, and other requisite rolling stock, to an amount that shall not be less than $5,000 per mile. Allowing the cost of the remaining 186 of the 1,100 miles assumed to be built by the Union Pacific Company to be $90,000 per mile,

THE TOTAL COST OF ELEVEN HUNDRED MILES
WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

914 miles, at $68,058	$62,205,012
186 miles, at $90,000	16,740,000
Add discounts on bonds, surveys, &c.	4,500,000
Amount	$83,445,012

As the United States Bonds are equal to money, and the Company's own First Mortgage Bonds have a ready market, we have as the

AVAILABLE CASH RESOURCES FOR BUILDING
ELEVEN HUNDRED MILES:

United States Bonds	$29,328,000
First Mortgage Bonds	29,328,000
Capital Stock paid in on the work now done	8,500,000
Land Grant, 14,080,000 acres, at $1 50 per acre.	21,120,000
Total	$88,276,000

The Company have ample facilities for supplying any deficiency that may arise in means for construction. This may be done wholly or in part by additional subscriptions to capital stock.

EARNINGS OF THE COMPANY.

At present the profits of the Company are derived only from its local traffic, but this is already much more than sufficient to pay the interest on all the Bonds the Company can issue, if not another mile were built. It is not doubted that when the road is completed the through traffic of the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be large beyond precedent, and, as there will be no competition, it can always be done at profitable rates.

It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad is, in fact, a *Government Work*, built under the supervision of Government officers, and to a large extent with Government money, and that its bonds are issued under Government direction. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded, and certainly no other is based upon a larger or more valuable property. As the Company's

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

are offered for the present at 95 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than 15 per cent. lower than United States stocks. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

or over NINE PER CENT. upon the investment, and have thirty years to run before maturity. Subscriptions will be received in New-York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau-st., and by

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau-st.,
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall-st.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall-st.,
HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.,
HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO., Bankers, No. 69 Broadway.

and by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New-York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the Progress of the Work, Resources for Construction, and Value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's Offices or of its advertised Agents, or will be sent free on application.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.
JAN. 8, 1868.

CRESYLIC SALT-RHEUM SOAP.

For curing Salt Rheum and other cutaneous diseases.
(PATENTED.)
For sale by Druggists, or by the manufacturers,
JAMES BUCHAN & CO.,
No. 190 Elizabeth-st.

A SIMPLE AND USEFUL INVENTION!
SELF-ADJUSTING LID SUPPORT.
CHARLES T. FABER'S PATENT.

Model exhibited at ALEX. HUDNUT & CO'S drug-store, in the Herald Building.

The attention of manufacturers of pianos, show-cases, desks, refrigerators, ice-boxes, skylights, and all things with lids requiring support, is respectfully called to this ingenious invention, which enables the opening and shutting of a lid without touching the prop. Rights sold at reasonable prices.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions, for sale by
GEORGE C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

BLACK EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES.

Two, Three, Four, Five and Six, to Fifty Dollars a Set. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

PERUVIAN SYRUP—THIS VALUABLE medicine has been silently making its way into public favor by the numerous remarkable cures it has performed. Its singular efficacy is owing to the protoxide of iron, which remains unchanged in this preparation, and is the only form in which this vital element of healthy blood can be supplied.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILADELPHIA, respectfully informs his patients and the public that he will be (professionally) at his Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Feb. 4, from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M., and every TUESDAY thereafter. His medicines may be obtained at his rooms at all times.

CATARRH AND BRONCHITIS NEVER CURED! REASON WHY!—These fatal diseases, the parents of consumption, are always combined with scrofula. The false pretenders with their snuffs, troches and inhalations, impart only temporary relief, leaving the diseases untouched. They have no remedy for catarrh and scrofula combined, and have never effected one cure. The only positive remedies are NATURE'S REMEDIALS FROM PLANTS, which I have discovered after sixty years' study, and which eradicate these diseases forever. Explanatory circular, one stamp. WM. R. PRINCE, Linnæan Nurseries, Flushing, N. Y.

TAFT & TYLER, IMPORTERS, NO. 54 Cedar-st., offer for sale, at lowest market rates, Essential Oils, Vanilla Beans, Bay Rum, French, German and English drugs.

JULIUS SILVERSMITH LECTURES TO-NIGHT at Steinway Hall.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS MAN WANTED—One who understands thoroughly canvassing and the details of a weekly paper preferred. A rare opportunity for a permanent, profitable and pleasant situation for a sharp, active business man. Address SUCCESSFUL, Box No. 213 Times Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WM. B. BRADBURY'S
SUNDAY-SCHOOL MUSIC BOOKS,
NO. 425 BROOME-ST., NEW-YORK.

Arrangements have been made with Messrs. BIGLOW & MAIN to continue the Music Book business heretofore carried on by the late Wm. B. Bradbury. They will have the entire charge of Mr. Bradbury's copyrights, and are fully empowered to grant the privilege of using them and to prosecute for infringements.

This arrangement has been made in conformity with the expressed wish of Mr. Bradbury; Mr. Main having been associated with him for several years past, assisting in the compilation of his works, as well as having general charge of the publishing business, and Mr. Biglow having had control of Mr. Bradbury's entire business during the time of his illness.

ADRA E. BRADBURY,
HENRY IVISON,
Executrix and Executor of WM. B. BRADBURY, dec'd.
Feb. 1, 1868.

FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS, NEW STYLES,

for Ladies and Gentlemen. Twenty-five, Thirty and Forty, to Three Hundred Dollars each. For sale by
GEORGE C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS, NEW STYLES,

Two, Three, Four, Five and Six, to Seventy-five Dollars a Set. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN.
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

ANSWER TO MEDICAL INQUIRIES.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT R. R. R. OFFICE,
No. 87 Maiden-lane, New-York.

DEAR DOCTOR: We are compelled to answer your inquiries relative to the curative powers of Sarsaparillian and its associates as constituents in our RENOVATING RESOLVENT in Lung Affections, and its wonderful power in arresting waste and decay of the lungs, healing ulcers, loosening the phlegm, and enabling the patient to expectorate freely the thick sloughing matter deposited in the air passages and cells of the lungs and bronchi, and at the same time keeping up the general strength of the patient, repairing the waste with good sound and healthy material, imparting nourishment as well as purification of the blood, through the medium of the press, that hundreds of others daily writing us for information may know that we have a remedy in the RESOLVENT that will arrest the progress of Consumption, either of the lungs, liver, kidneys or bowels.

The Resolvent is a compensating remedy; it communicates its curative powers through the blood, sweat and urine; it restores functional harmony and enables each secreting organ to secrete its proper constituents. Direct remedies, as lung balsams, cough syrups, pectorals, given to act directly on the lungs, as a regular remedy, are hurtful, as they augment the functions of the lungs at the expense of suspending or interrupting the functions of the liver, kidneys and skin. If a patient suffering with a severe cough, with a sense of suffocation or weight in the chest, irritation or soreness in the throat, pain in the shoulders, difficulty of raising or expectorating phlegm, dryness of the skin, or if there is constipation of the bowels, unnatural appetite, great thirst, or if the water discharged deposits substances like the white of an egg or brick dust, or thread-like skeins, or it is high colored, smoky or of a greenish tint, or if there is pain in the small of the back, hips, stomach or bowels, chest, &c., from a dessert to a table-spoonful of Resolvent, half an hour after each meal, and if the cough is troublesome one tea spoonful at night, will afford immediate ease and will soon remove all unpleasant symptoms.

As aids to the Resolvent, if pain is present, the spine should be rubbed with the Ready Relief, and one to four of Radway's Pills (coated) to insure *perfect* digestion and regular evacuations from the bowels. The nourishing properties of Radway's Renovating Resolvent increase the strength and flesh of the patient. We do not claim that this remedy will make new lungs, new kidneys or other wasted organs, but it will arrest decay, heal ulcers, and supply the waste that is daily passing off, with new, sound and healthy material. Dr. Radway can be consulted, free of charge, from 12 to 2 P. M., at No. 87 MAIDEN-LANE. Price of Resolvent, $5 per half dozen, or $1 per bottle; R. R. Relief, 50 cents per bottle, or $5 per dozen; Pills, (coated,) 25 cents, or five boxes for $1. Sold by druggists.

To A. L. S——D, Boston, Mass.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, 28th, WEDNESDAY, 29th, THURSDAY, 30th inst. and SATURDAY, 1st prox., closing at 12 o'clock noon, and at the stations as follows, viz.: Stations A and B, 11:45; C, Oand D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G, 11 o'clock A. M. JAMES KELLY, P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THREE NEW CATHOLIC BOOKS.

THE INNER LIFE OF VERY REV. PERE LACORDAIRE.

Of the Order of Preachers. Translated from the French of the Rev. Pere Chocarne, O. P., by a Father of the same Order; with a Preface by Father Aylward, Prior Provincial of England. 1 vol., 12mo, toned paper, $3.

EXTRACTS FROM NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

"Those who wish to appreciate fully the strange phenomenon of the existence in modern France of a monk whose whole genius was purely and essentially that of the Middle Ages, can find ample scope for doing so in the charmingly written pages of Pere Chocarne."—*New-York Times.*

"But it is not only a good book, it is a charming book, as interesting as book could possibly be."—*New-York Tablet.*

"The translation of this work is admirable, and the book a charming one."—*Catholic Mirror.*

"The style of the author is vivacious, and the reader will find the volume no less pleasant than edifying and suggestive."—*Publishers' Circular.*

"Father Chocarne has performed his work in the spirit of affection and respect, leaving, however, Lacordaire to speak for himself in his letters, memoirs, essays, &c."—*Catholic Standard.*

"The book is replete with interest to the literary as well as the ecclesiastical student."—*American Publisher.*

REASON AND REVELATION.

Lectures delivered in St. Ann's Church, New-York, during Advent, 1867, by Rev. T. S. Preston.
1 vol. 12mo. $1 50.

EXTRACTS FROM NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

"In point of style the volume is clear and impressive, and the fairness and temperance of its tone are well suited to attract attention to its reasonings."—*New-York Tribune.*

"Mr. Preston is an agreeable and perspicuous writer, and his thoughts are clothed in excellent language, and arranged in a pleasing order and relation. More than this, his discourses embody many precious truths that will be admitted by all intelligent Protestants."—*Protestant Churchman.*

"The style is earnest and elevated, the argument of the author is put forcibly in his particular point of view, and his ideas are conveyed in perspicuous and intelligent language."—*Publishers' Circular.*

"As a literary work it is eminently respectable. The author states his arguments with clearness and force, and his style is simple and lucid, although embodying a vein of fervent mysticism."—*Evening Post.*

Second Edition now Ready.

THE COMEDY OF CONVOCATION IN THE ENGLISH CHURCH.

In Two Scenes. Edited by Archdeacon CHASUBLE, D. D., and dedicated to the Pan-Anglican Synod. 8vo, pamphlet, paper, 75 cents; 8vo, bound in cloth, $1.

EXTRACTS FROM NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

"The pamphlet, so far from being dull, is most readable; readable because of its humor, sometimes sly, sometimes—as whenever Lavender Kidds is brought on the stage—farcically broad, sometimes gravely ironical because of its wit and its logical conclusiveness; and is worth reading, if for no other reason, because of its spirited, clear delineation of the muddle in which the Anglican Church now is because of its relations with the State, its mixed compromising body of doctrines, and more particularly because of its relations with the Catholic Church of past and present history."—*New-York Nation.*

"It is one of the sharpest, wittiest satires that we have seen in a very long time."—*New-York Citizen.*

"The pamphlet edited by Archdeacon Chasuble, and dedicated to the Bishops of the Pan-Anglican Synod, is as unanswerable as it is timely, and has dealt a blow to Anglicanism from which that dying system will never recover."—*Catholic Standard.*

"No piece of satire more delicate or cutting has been recently produced, and while many parts of it will provoke a smile or a laugh, the total impression made by it on the reader is one of thoughtfulness."—*Publishers' Circular.*

"This is certainly one of the most trenchant productions we have seen for a long time. Its probing of Anglicanism is as deep as it is delicate."—*Catholic Mirror.*

All new publications received as soon as issued, and supplied at publishers' prices. Particular attention paid to the collection of Books for Libraries.

An extensive assortment of English and Irish Catholic Books always on hand. Rare and valuable books imported to order.

Send for our new classified Catalogue of American and English Books.

Address
THE CATHOLIC PUBLICATION SOCIETY,
LAWRENCE KEHOE, General Agent,
No. 126 Nassau-st., New-York (Post-office Box No. 5,396).

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS!
TO BOOK AND PERIODICAL AGENTS!!
TO SHIPPERS, MERCHANTS, &c.!!!
THE FEBRUARY NUMBER OF
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE
Will be ready this day at 10 A. M.
CONTENTS OF THE FEBRUARY NUMBER OF
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE:

I. PORTRAIT AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF COMMODORE VANDERBILT, President of the Hudson River, New-York Central and New-York and Harlem Railways. With Phrenological Delineation of Character by S. R. WELLS, Editor of the *Phrenological Journal.*

II. ONE HUNDRED RAILWAY MAPS, representing The principal railways of the country. The principal routes of travel—West, South, North and East, with all their connections. To the traveler these maps are invaluable.

III. IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS, in reference to checking baggage, purchasing tickets, railway maps, time tables, &c. Those traveling West and South, or North, are referred to the Through Route Maps representing the different routes of travel.

IV. FIVE HUNDRED TIME TABLES giving the time of the departure and arrival of the various trains throughout the United States and the Canadas; every important line represented in the GUIDE by map.

V. INDEX TO NEARLY TEN THOUSAND STATIONS, Towns, Villages and Cities, situated upon the railways of the United States and the Canadas, and which will also be found upon the maps of the principal railways reported in the GUIDE.

VI. MONTHLY ACCOUNT OF RAILWAYS AND THEIR PROGRESS. Real estate in the West. Consolidated Railway Companies of New-Jersey. Railroading on the Pacific, Missouri; its rapid growth; the New American Route to Asia; Northern Pacific Railway, &c., &c., &c.

VII. ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL. —E Pluribus Unum—An American National Song; Dickey of Kingswood—The Double Robbery; The Trick of the Hat—Traveling on His Wits; A Strictly Business Transaction; Baron Trenck, The Prisoner of Magdeburg; They Sent Her His Ears; Conflict with a Rattlesnake; &c., &c.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

Be particular and see that you get APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. It is the only railway Guide which represents all the principal routes of travel, together with their connecting lines by maps.

It can be found at all the principal bookstores, book, periodical and news agencies, and at nearly all of the principal hotels and railway ticket offices, and upon all of the principal railways throughout the United States and the Canadas.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers.
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.
PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
LETTERS ON INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.
By HENRY C. CAREY,
Author of "Principles of Social Science," &c., &c.
Paper, price [illegible].
HURD & HOUGHTON, Publishers,
No. 459 Broome-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES from Jan. 1, 1861, to the close of 1865, or to the present time. Address O. H., Box No. 1,373 New-York Post-office.

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK,
HAVE JUST READY:

I.
QUEEN VICTORIA'S JOURNAL:
OUR LIFE IN THE HIGHLANDS.

LEAVES FROM THE JOURNAL OF OUR LIFE IN THE HIGHLANDS, from 1848 to 1861. To which are prefixed and added Extracts from the same Journal, giving an Account of Earlier Visits to Scotland, and Tours in England and Ireland, and Yachting Excursions. Edited by ARTHUR HELPS. 12mo, Morocco-cloth, Beveled Edges, $1 75.

II.
QUEEN VICTORIA'S MEMOIR OF THE PRINCE CONSORT. The Early Years of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort. Compiled, under the Direction of Her Majesty the Queen, by Lieut.-Gen. Hon. C. GREY. Portraits. New Edition. 12mo, Morocco-cloth, Beveled Edges, $2.

III.
THE THIRD VOLUME OF MOTLEY'S HISTORY OF THE NETHERLANDS. A History of the United Netherlands: from the Death of William the Silent to the Twelve Years' Truce—1609. By J. LOTHROP MOTLEY, D. C. L., Author of "The Rise of the Dutch Republic." In four volumes. With Portraits. 8vo, Cloth, $14.

IV.
SMILES' HISTORY OF THE HUGUENOTS. The Huguenots: their Settlements, Churches and Industries in England and Ireland. By SAMUEL SMILES, Author of "Self-Help," &c. Crown 8vo, Cloth, Beveled Edges, $1 75.

V.
DU CHAILLU'S GORILLA COUNTRY. Stories of the Gorilla Country; Narrated for Young People. By PAUL B. DU CHAILLU, Author of "Discoveries in Equatorial Africa." Profusely Illustrated. 12mo, Cloth, $1 75.

VI.
DUFF'S BOOK-KEEPING, by Single and Double Entry. Practically Illustrating Merchants', Manufacturers', Private Bankers', Railroad, and National Bank Accounts, including all the late Improvements in the Science. With a Copious Index. By P. DUFF, formerly Merchant, Founder and Proprietor of Duff's Mercantile College, Pittsburg, Penn. 20th Edition, Enlarged and Revised. 8vo, Cloth, $3 75.

VII.
MRS. COMFORT'S FAIRY STORIES. Folks and Fairies; Stories for Little Children. By LUCY RANDALL COMFORT. With Engravings. Square 4to, Cloth, $1.

VIII.
BARNES'S EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY. Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity in the Nineteenth Century. Delivered in the Mercer-street Church, New-York, Jan. 21 to Feb. 21, 1867. On the "Ely Foundation" of the Union Theological Seminary. By ALBERT BARNES, Author of "Notes on the New Testament," &c. 12mo., Morocco Cloth, Beveled Edges, $1 75.

IX.
THE LOVERS' DICTIONARY: A Poetical Treasury of Lovers' Thoughts, Fancies, Addresses and Dilemmas, Indexed with nearly Ten Thousand References as a Dictionary of Compliments and Guide to the Study of the Tender Science. Post 8vo., Cloth, $3 50; Gilt Edges, $4 25.

X.
MACE'S FAIRY BOOK. Home Fairy Tales, (*Contes du Petit-Château.*) By JEAN MACE, author of "The Servants of the Stomach," &c. Translated by MARY L. BOOTH, Translator of "Martin's History of France," "Laboulaye's Fairy Book," &c. With Engravings. 12mo., Cloth, $1 75; Gilt Edges, $2 25.

XI.
THREE ENGLISH STATESMEN: Pym, Cromwell and Pitt. A Course of Lectures on the Political History of England. By GOLDWIN SMITH, Author of "Lectures on the Study of History," &c. 12mo., Cloth, $1 50.

THE NEW NOVELS
PUBLISHED BY
HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK.

MARGARET'S ENGAGEMENT. 8vo, Paper, 50 cents.
PLAYING FOR HIGH STAKES. By ANNIE THOMAS 8vo, Paper, 25 cents.
GUILD COURT. A London Story. By GEORGE MAC DONALD. 8vo, paper, 50 cents.
THE BROTHERS' BET; or, Within Six Weeks. By EMILIE FLYGARE CARLEN. 8vo, Paper, 25 cents.
THE HUGUENOT FAMILY. By SARAH TYTLER. 12mo, Cloth, $1 50.
MABEL'S PROGRESS. By the Author of "Aunt Margaret's Trouble." 8vo, Paper, 50 cents.
THE WATERDALE NEIGHBORS. By the Author of "Paul Massie." 8vo, Paper, 50 cents.
CARLYON'S YEAR. By the Author of "Lost Sir Massingberd." 8vo, Paper, 25 cents.
STONE EDGE. A Tale 8vo, Paper, 25 cents.

HARPER & BROTHERS *will send the above Works by Mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.*

HOW THE CRITICS RECEIVE A NEW POET.

The Hermitage and Other Poems. By EDWARD ROWLAND SILL. 16mo, cloth, $1 50. New-York: Leypoldt & Holt. Here are the opinions of some of the most candid and capable critics in the country. The *Nation* thinks * * "he had better be encouraged to hold his tongue." The *Round Table* considers him "much the strongest and most original American poet we have had for many a day, and one * * whose future career we shall contemplate with confident interest." The Boston *Commonwealth* calls the book "a collection of imitative verses by a very young man, who appreciates the flow of rhythm, but hardly anything else which the poet should understand." The Boston *Transcript* finds the author "a man of sentiment, thought and imagination, who has faced some of the darkest and most puzzling problems of existence, and has had the poet's flash of light for their partial interpretation;" * * and says of the volume: "The signs of genius are unmistakably impressed upon it."

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION WITHOUT TEACHER.

WINNER'S PERFECT GUIDE for the Piano, Violin, Flute, Melodeon, Cabinet Organ, Guitar, Accordeon, Fife, Flageolet and Clarionet, designed in its Lessons, Examples and Exercises to impart a knowledge of playing without the aid of a teacher, with selections of choice Music. Price of each book 75 cents. Sent post-paid. CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

PETERSONS' NEW BOOKS.
GEMMA! WIDOW'S SON!

New Books published this day by
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
AND FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

I.
GEMMA. A Novel. By T. A. TROLLOPE. Complete in one large duodecimo volume, cloth. Price $2; or in paper cover, for $1 50.

"Mr. Trollope again gives us one of his novels of Italian private life of the present day. The descriptions of the City of Siena—of the country around—of Savona, the desolate town of the Maremma—are wonderfully graphic, and bear witness to their having been done from the life by one who has lived in the places and loved them. The scene in the great church of Savona is brought vividly before the reader, who will not easily shake off the impression it produces. We would recommend the reader to learn for himself the unraveling of the plot and the final result. The story will repay perusal, and the interest increases as it proceeds."—*Athenæum.*

II.
DICKENS' NEW STORIES, containing "Hard Times" and "Pictures from Italy." Large type leaded. Price, $1 50. By CHARLES DICKENS, being the thirteenth volume of "Petersons' People's Edition, Illustrated, of Charles Dickens' Works," with Illustrations by Marcus Stone, is published this day, in uniform style with "Little Dorrit," "Bleak House," "Oliver Twist," "Christmas Stories," "Nicholas Nickleby," "Our Mutual Friend," "The Old Curiosity Shop," "Barnaby Rudge," "David Copperfield," "Tale of Two Cities," "Dombey and Son," and "The Pickwick Papers," already issued. Price $1 50 each. Printed from large type, leaded, and one volume will be issued a week, until the edition is complete.

III.
SKETCHES BY "BOZ." Price Twenty-five cents. Being the twelfth volume of "Petersons' Cheap Edition for the Million of Charles Dickens' Works," at Twenty-five cents each. Eleven others are issued, as follows:
DAVID COPPERFIELD. Price Twenty-five cents.
HARD TIMES. Price Twenty-five cents.
A TALE OF TWO CITIES. Price Twenty-five cts.
GREAT EXPECTATIONS. Price Twenty-five cts.
NICHOLAS NICKLEBY. Price Twenty-five cents.
CHRISTMAS STORIES. Price Twenty-five cents.
DOMBEY AND SON. Price Twenty-five cents.
MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT. Price Twenty-five cents.
PICKWICK PAPERS. Price Twenty-five cents.
OLIVER TWIST. Price Twenty-five cents.
AMERICAN NOTES. Price Twenty-five cents.

IV.
THE WIDOW'S SON. By Mrs. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH, author of "The Lost Heiress." Complete in one large duodecimo volume, bound in cloth, for $2; or in paper cover for $1 50.

MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S OTHER WORKS.

Bride of Llewellyn	$1 50	The Two Sisters	$1 50
The Fortune Seeker	1 50	The Three Beauties	1 50
Allworth Abbey	1 50	Vivia; Secret Power	1 50
The Bridal Eve	1 50	The Missing Bride	1 50
The Fatal Marriage	1 50	Wife's Victory	1 50
Love's Labor Won	1 50	The Mother in-Law	1 50
Deserted Wife	1 50	Retribution	1 50
The Gypsy's Prophecy	1 50	India; Pearl of Pearl	
Haunted Homestead	1 50	River	1 50
Lady of the Isle	1 50	Curse of Clifton	1 50
The Lost Heiress	1 50	Discarded Daughter	1 50

Above are each in paper cover at $1 50 each, or each one is issued in cloth at $2 each.

For sale by all booksellers. Copies of any of the above books will be sent free of postage, on receipt of price, by

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, Publishers,
Philadelphia, Penn.

ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN on the errors and abuses incident to youth and early manhood, with the humane view of treatment and cure, sent by mail free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Philadelphia.

POLITICAL.

NINETEENTH WARD GRANT CAMPAIGN CLUB.—A public meeting of this Club will be held at Fischer's Hall, No. [illegible] 3d-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, 1868. Addresses will be delivered by Hon. Wm. A. Darling, Hon. Guy R. Pelton, Hon. Rufus F. Andrews, Robert Sewall, Esq., S. Huntington Lee, Esq., James Owens, Esq., and N. H. Babcock, Esq. The citizens of the Ward, favorable to the election of Gen. Grant, are invited to attend.

L. HARNEY, President.
JOHN W. OLIVER, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
and give especial attention to the conversion of
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Registered '81	111⅝	111¾	10-40 Coupon	104⅛	104⅜
Coupon, 1881	111⅝	111⅞	Gold	140⅛	140¼
5-20 Regist'd '62	108	108⅝	June 7.30	107⅛	107¼
5-20 Coupon, '62	111	111⅛	July 7.30	107⅛	107¼
5-20 Coupon, '64	108⅞	109⅛	May, comp'ds. '65	117⅛	117⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65	109⅜	109⅝	Aug., comp'ds. '65	116⅝	116⅞
5-20 C. '65 Jan&Jly	107⅜	107⅝	Sept., comp'ds. '65	116	116½
5-20 Coupon, '67	107⅜	107⅝	Oct., comp'ds. '65	115¾	116
10-40 Reg	104¼	104½	U. S. 3 ₩ c. Cer.	100¼	100½

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

FRATERNAL MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK, $100,000. SHARES, $25.

Offices, Nos. 23 and 25 Nassau-st., corner Cedar-st.

Notice is hereby given that the books of subscription to the capital stock of the above Company are now open at the offices of the Company, Nos. 23 and 25 Nassau-st., New-York. Hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

TRUSTEES.
Hon. STEPHEN H. JOHNSON.
Hon. JAMES GIBSON.
Hon. JOHN H. ANTHON.
JOHN J. CRANE, M. D.
ROBERT GEORGE REMSEN, M. D.
ERASTUS LITTLEFIELD.
GEORGE R. JACKSON.
WILLIAM H. ARTHUR.
CHARLES H. HOMER.
JOHN W. SIMONS.
JAMES E. GRANNISS.
SAMUEL WILLIAM JOHNSON.
E. T. GRIFFITH.
BENJAMIN G. LENNOX.
CHARLES ROOME.
JAMES M. AUSTIN, M. D.
HORACE S. TAYLOR.
J. NEWTON SEARS.
LEWIS A. OSBORN.
SYLVESTER R. COMSTOCK.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

$50,000 HUDSON COUNTY SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, until MONDAY, the 10th day of February, A. D. 1868, at noon, for the purchase of $50,000 Hudson County Seven Per Cent. Coupon Bonds.

The Bonds will bear date on the 1st day of March 1868, and will be made payable as follows, to wit:

$5,000 March 1, 1872.
5,000 March 1, 1873.
5,000 March 1, 1874.
5,000 March 1, 1875.
5,000 March 1, 1876.
5,000 March 1, 1877.
5,000 March 1, 1878.
5,000 March 1, 1879.
5,000 March 1, 1880.
5,000 March 1, 1881.

$50,000

The Bonds will be issued in sums of $1,000, with coupons payable semi-annually.

The right to reject all or any of bids is reserved.

Proposals to be directed to the "Commissioners of the Loaning Fund," at the Savings Bank, Washington-st., Jersey City.

HUDSON COUNTY, N. J., Jan. 31, 1868.
JAMES LYNCH,
H. D. VAN NOSTRAND,
E. W. KINGSLAND,
} Commissioners of the Loaning Fund.

FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 167 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1868.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held Jan. 9, 1868, HENRY BEECKMAN, Esq., was elected President and E. ALLIGER was appointed Secretary pro tem.

At a subsequent meeting held Jan. 18, Mr. WILLIAM B. HODGSDON was appointed Secretary to take effect Feb. 1, 1868. E. ALLIGER, Secretary, pro tem.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1868.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, 1868, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., to take action in the matter of leasing and purchasing by this Company the road of the Bellefontaine Railway Company; and also in the matter of leasing to the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company the right to run its trains over the road of this Company between Cleveland and Berea, and certain other privileges upon the depot grounds of this Company.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 7 until Feb. 20.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 7 until Feb. 20.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 57 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1868.

COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1868, FROM THE following named Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that day on presentation at this office, viz.:
FIRST PREFERRED SINKING FUND.
CONSOLIDATED SINKING FUND.
GENERAL FIRST MORTGAGE.
APPLETON EXTENSION.
GREEN BAY EXTENSION.
GALENA AND CHICAGO FIRST MORTGAGE.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

HOLDERS OF CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE Railroad Company's Ten Per Cent. Second Mortgage Bonds will receive par and accrued interest thereon, by presenting the same to A. L. Pritchard, Treasurer Chicago and North Western Railway Company, No. 57 Broadway, New-York, on or before Feb. 1, 1868. Interest will cease on this issue of Bonds from and after Feb. 1, 1868.

H. W. BLODGETT, President C. and M. R. Co.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE MILwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company will be closed on the 22d inst., (preparatory to a dividend on the First and Second Preferred Shares, and an exchange of bonds by the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company for said shares, under the arrangement for sale of the former to the latter Company.) The bonds will be ready for exchange at time of payment of dividend on the 1st of February next. The books will be reopened Feb. 3. CHAS. P. GILPIN, Acting Secretary.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 29, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1868, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the TOLEDO, LOGANSPORT and BURLINGTON RAILWAY COMPANY, guaranteed by this Company, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 12 Pine-st., on and after the 1st prox., less Government tax. B. E. SMITH, President Columbus and Indiana Central Railroad Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R. CO., Jan. 27, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will close on Wednesday, January 29, at 2 P. M., at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., and reopen on Saturday, Feb. 1, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., No. 26 Exchange-place. GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1868. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

THE INTEREST IN GOLD ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, due Feb. 1, 1868, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the banking house of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after that date.

WM. J. PALMER, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE CITY OF Peoria, Ill., on the bonds issued to Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company and Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, will be paid by CLARK, DODGE & CO., corner Wall and William sts.

THE COUPONS DUE ON THE 1ST proximo on Bonds of the Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company, will be paid at their office, corner of 51st-st. and 10th-av.

RICHMOND COUNTY BONDS—COUPONS due Feb. 1, will be paid on presentation by WEBB, DAVIS & BARTON, No. 36 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

First Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds bear interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, and are sold at NINETY PER CENT. and accrued interest from Jan. 1, in currency.

☞ STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

THE

National Trust Co.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST
ON DAILY BALANCES,
SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS,

&c.

Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE
7-30 Notes, Jan. 31, 1868, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $5 65 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive 65 cents DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

HOMEOPATHIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $200,000.

SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD GUARANTEED. THE BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THIS COMPANY ARE OPEN AT THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK, CORNER BROAD-ST. AND EXCHANGE-PLACE.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
PARIS.
For letters of credit apply to
Messrs. HOWES & MACY,
No. 30 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

JOHN J. CISCO & SON HAVE REMOVED THEIR BANKING HOUSE TO NO. 59 WALL-ST., CORNER OF HANOVER, BROWN BROTHERS & CO.'S BUILDING.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN PURSUANT to charter, that the eighth installment of Fifteen Dollars on each share of stock in the National Trust Company of the City of New-York, is due on the 10th day of February next.

Subscribers will please call at the office of the Company and pay their installment, and also bring with them the original receipt for first installment, in order that this installment may be receipted thereon.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1868.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF the affairs of this Company, on the 31st day of December, 1867, is published in conformity with the provisions of its charter:

Premiums unearned 31st December, 1866	$187,766 43
Premiums received during the year ending 31st December, 1867	1,105,845 13
Total premiums	$1,293,611 56
Earned premiums of the year	$980,551 63
Losses and expenses	438,374 50
Re-insurance and return premiums	240,069 78

ASSETS.
31st December, 1867.

Cash in banks	$147,679 56
United States stock	314,400 00
Stocks of States and corporations, and loans on demand	194,444 13—$656,523 69
Subscription notes (of which $169,317 19 are not yet used,)	$418,782 58
Bills receivable, uncollected premiums and accrued interest	365,766 55
Salvages and unsettled accounts	21,698 14—$806,247 27
Total amount of assets	$1,462,770 96

The board of Trustees have resolved to pay six per cent. interest on the outstanding scrip certificates, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on or after the 1st March next.

After allowing for probable losses in the case of vessels out of time, and unsettled claims, they have also declared a dividend, free from Government tax, of fifteen per cent. on the net amount of Earned Premiums of the year, ending 31st December, 1867, for which certificates will be issued on or after the 1st March next to dealers entitled to the same.

By order of the Board,
CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.
JOSEPH GAILLARD, JR.,
GEORGE MOSLE,
EDWARD F. DAVISON,
A. LEMOYNE, JR.,
E. H. R. LYMAN,
HENRY R. KUNHARDT,
JOHN AUCHINCLOSS,
LAWRENCE WELLS,
FRANCIS COTTENET,
CHARLES LULING,
ALEX'R HAMILTON, JR.,
GEORGE F. THOMAE,
CARL L. RECKNAGEL,
W. F. CARY, JR.,
CORNELIUS K. SUTTON,
EDWARD HAIGHT,
LEOPOLD BIERWIRTH,
SIMON DE VISSER,
JOHN S. WILLIAMS,
ALEX. M. LAWRENCE,
FRED'K G. FOSTER,
GEORGE CHRIST,
RICHARD P. BUNDLE,
JOHN A. RALLI,
JAMES BROWN,
N. D. CARLILE,
WILLIAM SCHALL,
LEOPOLD HUFFER,
WM. S. WILSON,
F. COUSINERY,
GUSTAV SCHWAB,
JOHN F. SCHEPELER.
EUGENE DUTILH, President.
ALFRED OGDEN, Vice-President.
CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.

NOTICE.

This Company have made arrangements to issue, when desired, Policies and Certificates payable in London and Liverpool, at the counting rooms of Messrs. DRAKE, KLEINWORT & COHEN.

RACINE,
KENOSHA,
MILWAUKIE AND
WATERTOWN BONDS
Bought by
GEORGE C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.
Western Securities of all varieties bought and sold.

INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (CUBA LINE) Telegraph Preferred Stock wanted by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

ACCOUNTS INVESTIGATED, BALANCED and closed by an experienced book-keeper. Address S. F. K., Box No. 2,568 Post-office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 237 Broadway—entrance on Park-place.

The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and five per cent. over $1,000 (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
PETER CUMMING, Acc't. WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT, OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.

ASSETS, $4,546,850 07.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from Feb. 1.

R. H. MACLAY, Prest. S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-Prest.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—A MEDIUM size three-story high stoop house, about 20x50, in a desirable neighborhood, below 34th-st. preferred, for which four lots in Twelfth Ward, and balance in cash will be paid. Address, stating location and price, Box 4,673 Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT IN THE COUNTRY —A small house, with stable and one to three acres of ground, not over twenty miles from the City; if suited would purchase next year. Address, giving full particulars as to location, lowest price, &c., C. J. F., Box No. 130 Times Office.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE, LOcated in a respectable neighborhood, north of Waverley-place; rent not to exceed $1,400. Address, immediately, COX, Box No. 182 Times Office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE OR RENT, AT ENglewood, N. J., or its vicinity, a cottage, with grounds. Address, with particulars, MAX HARMUCKELL, No. 282 Pearl-st.

REAL ESTATE.—WANTED TO RENT OR purchase, a substantial, commodious house, in a good location, above 30th-st., between 4th and 8th avs. Address, stating terms, T. M., Box No. 5,158 Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
NO. 18 NASSAU-ST., New-York.

METROPOLITAN GAS.
CITIZENS' GAS.
NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TEL. STOCK WANTED.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1868.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after the 1st February next, at the office of Robert Garrett & Sons, Baltimore, and hereafter the interest on both the First and Second Mortgage Bonds will be paid at the office of Robert Garrett & Sons.

(Signed,) SAMUEL B. KEYS, Financial Agent.

OFFICE OF MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD CO.,
HOBOKEN, N. J., Jan. 22, 1868.

THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTgage bonds of this Company, due Feb. 1, 1868, will be paid on and after that date, at the Fourth National Bank in New-York.

WM. H. CONNETT, Treasurer.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—Interest and principal payable at the Central National Bank, New-York.

These bonds under guarantees and a three-fold security, held by Henry A. Smythe as trustee, may be regarded as amply secured, and a safe first-class investment. $40,000 to $50,000 for sale. Apply to WM. H. SANFORD, Cashier Central National Bank, New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

THE DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL
AND THE
CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.

On the 3d day of February, 1868, a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. on full stock, and in proportion on part-paid stock, clear of tax, will be payable at their offices, in New-York and Philadelphia, to the stockholders of the above joint Companies on the books Jan. 15, 1868.

RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office No. 158 Broadway, Jan. 23, 1867.

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000
SURPLUS.....113,100

Thirty-fourth Dividend.—This Company will pay a semi-annual dividend of Six per cent., free from tax, Feb. 1, 1868. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1868.

TWENTY-NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable on the 20th day of February next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co.; in Albany, at the Albany City National Bank.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Friday, the 31st day of January inst., and be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of February next. E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Eight Per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, free from Government tax.

The transfer books are now closed and will remain closed until the 1st day of February next.

By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, No. 111 Liberty-st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the full stock, and THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the scrip stock (free of Government tax,) payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, Feb. 3, next.

The transfer books will remain closed until the 4th day of February next. H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treas.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK,
No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of all taxes, payable on and after the 10th February next.

The transfer book will be closed from the 31st inst. to 10th proximo inclusive. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, Jan. 20, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders free from Government tax, at the office of the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, on the 5th proximo.

The transfer books will close on the 25th inst. and reopen on the 5th proximo.

H. L. LANSING, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of five per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, to be paid on the first day of February next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered upon the books of the Company on the 18th day of January next. The transfer-books to be closed from the 18th day of January until the 5th day of February next. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

LONG ISLAND BANK,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 29, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the first day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

(Signed) A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1868.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

ARTHUR H. WALTON, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., and the Government tax, payable on the 1st of February next.

Transfer book will be closed from 25th instant to 1st proximo. W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. has this day been declared, free from Government tax, payable on the 1st day of February.

The transfer books will remain closed until that day.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, Jan 31, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. free of all taxes, has this day been declared, payable on MONDAY, Feb. 10, prox.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February next. R. BUCK, Cashier.

26TH DIVIDEND.—THE PETER COOPER Fire Insurance Company will pay a dividend of five per cent. free of tax, on and after the 1st February, at their office corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.

W. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A FAMILY OF THREE children, two of six years and one of eleven, with father and mother, in a respectable location, in City or Brooklyn; terms must be moderate; state location, conveniences, &c., &c.; per month from date to date, payable semi-monthly. Address G. B. X., Box No. 1,444 Post-office.

WANTED—BOARD, BY A FAMILY OF THREE; two or three communicating rooms, with board, in a private family in first-class neighborhood, between 14th and 30th sts.; unexceptionable reference required and given. Address S. H. S., Box No. 950 Post-office, New-York.

NO. 173 WEST 13TH-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV.—A private family will let, with first-class board, a comfortably furnished extension room on first floor, with hot and cold water, gas, bath, fire, &c.; also a neatly furnished hall bedroom on second floor; references exchanged; terms moderate.

NO. 19 ST. MARK'S-PLACE—TO LET— A neatly-furnished large front room and hall bedroom, together or separate, on second floor; also, a large front room on third floor, to gentlemen, or gentlemen and wives, with board. Terms moderate.

TWO PLEASANT ROOMS ON FOURTH story, with board, suitable for gentleman. Apply to No. 6 East 32d-st., first house from 5th-av. References given and required.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON 5th and Madison-av., with board.—Parties desiring board or boarders in first-class locations, apply at Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY ARE desirous of letting a handsomely furnished front room, with bath attached; first-class in every particular. No. 112 East 17th-st.

TWO MEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with board and nicely-furnished room at No. 140 Warren-st., Jersey City, only five minutes' walk from the ferry. Terms reasonable.

A SMALL EXTENSION ROOM ON SECOND floor, with fire, to let, with board, to one or two gentlemen; also two large rooms on first and third floors. No. 52 West 15th-st.

TO LET—TWO NICE FURNISHED ROOMS, ON second floor, at $12 per week, very cheap, at No. 107 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., opposite hotel. Inquire for a few days.

BOARDING—NEAR THE COOPER INSTITUTE —Fine large rooms, connecting or separate, with good board; terms moderate. No. 73 7th-st.

TO LET—A PLEASANT FRONT ATTIC ROOM, furnished or unfurnished, for a gentleman. Inquire at No. 26 Downing-st.

AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR WELL furnished to let to gentlemen without board, at No. 13 East 16th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

ONE OR MORE GENTLEMEN MAY find a pleasant home in a private family at No. 78 Jane-st.; good location and moderate terms.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND BEDROOMS to let, to gentlemen, in a German family, $6 a week, gas included. Inquire at 87 8th-st., (St. Mark's-place.)

NO. 34 WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-SQUARE. Desirable suits of furnished rooms for gentlemen, without board, in a first-class house.

TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS with board, may be had at reasonable rates at No. 103 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET with board at Lafayette. Address S. S., Box No. 89, Bergen Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN to let, at No. 30 East 13th-st. References required.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, SMALL ROOM; BATH gas, and hot and cold water; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 186 2d-av.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen only. Apply at No. 117 East 12th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO GENTLEMEN only at No. 16 6th-av.

AUCTION SALES.

BOOK-TRADE SALEROOMS,
Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-sts.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO. Consignments solicited. Libraries catalogued and sold.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at 7 o'clock,
Sale of choice collection of Books, also over one hundred varieties of
IMPORTED VALENTINES,
Just received from Europe; some very elegant.

GREAT SALE OF PAINTINGS.

JOHN H. AUSTEN, Auctioneer,

At the Clinton Hall Art Galleries, Astor-place, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 4 and 5, at 7½ o'clock.

A very large and choice collection of original and modern Oil Paintings, comprising choice efforts of favorite American and European Artists, many of which have never before been exhibited in this City; also, a number of choice Water Colors, and beautiful Marble and Terra Cotta Statuary.

In the catalogue are pictures by
Leutze, Nehlig, W. M. Brown,
Bispham, Irving, Rossiter,
Fagnani, Hardenbrook, Farrer,
Wydeveld, Culverhouse, Washington, &c.
A. Lion, Linnig, W. Koekoek,
M. A. Koekoek, Ed. Young, Kruseman,
Severdonck, Maes, Smets,
Couturier, J. Hubner, Vaarberg, &c.
On view Day and Evening until 10 o'clock P. M.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

BY JAMES COLE'S SON.

Bankrupt property at Brooklyn, E. D., (Williamsburgh,) and at Bridgeport, Conn., by order of the United States Court, under the direction of Chas. Jones, Esq., assignee. The sale will commence on TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises, lately belonging to the American Waterproof Cloth Company, situate on 9th and 10th sts., near North 2d-st., Williamsburgh. These premises consist of about 12 lots and eight brick and two frame factory buildings, together with machinery, engines, boilers, manufactured and raw material, &c.

The sales will be continued on THURSDAY, Feb. 6, at 10 o'clock A. M. on the premises lately belonging to the same Company, situate in the City of Bridgeport, Conn., on Main and Water sts., and on South-av., which consist of about two acres of land and large factory buildings, together with steam engines, boilers, new and old machinery, dyes, drugs and acids, manufactured goods, old iron, &c.

Catalogues are now ready at the office of Chas. Jones, Esq., Assignee, No. 141 Montague-st., Brooklyn, or F. C. Nye, Esq., Attorney, No. 229 Broadway, New-York, or at the office of the auctioneer, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF BOOTS AND BOOTEES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 13, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction, at Schuylkill Arsenal, in this city, on TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 1868, the following surplus stock of army boots and bootees, viz.:

2,634 pairs machine-sewed boots, and
175,000 pairs machine-sewed bootees.

Sale will commence at 10 A. M.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

Any information relative to the above will be furnished on application at this office, either personally or by letter.

F. J. CRILLY,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE HOSPITAL BLANKETS, &c.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction in this city, at the Purveying Depot, Judiciary-square, E-st., between 4th and 5th sts., on FRIDAY, the 7th day of February, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following, viz.:

1,700 White and Gray BLANKETS.
23,339 POUNDS BEEF EXTRACT—condemned.

The blankets have never been used, and are only sold because they are moth-eaten.

Terms cash in Government funds.

Goods to be removed within five days.

C. SUTHERLAND, Assistant Med. Purveyor,
Brevet Col., U. S. A.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, No. 61 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have distrained upon 1,575 barrels of Whisky in United States Internal Revenue Bonded Warehouse of A. H. Mills, No. 40 Vesey-st., marked as follows:

150 barrels K. B. C.
150 barrels K. B. C. 3,672 to 3,821.
100 barrels K. B. C. 3,934 to 4,033.
225 barrels K. B. C.
250 barrels K. B. C. 4,184 to 4,433.
250 barrels K. B. C. 4,434 to 4,683.
100 barrels K. B. C. 4,884 to 4,983.
250 barrels K. B. C. 4,984 to 5,238.
100 barrels K. B. C. 5,234 to 5,333.

and entered in the name of the Kentucky Bourbon Company by C. B. Sanborn, President, or A. H. Mills, for the payment of the duties on 5,046.66 proof gallons distilled spirits, and 50 per centum thereto, due the United States under section 23, Act March 2, 1867, in satisfaction of an uncanceled bond dated Aug. 30, 1867, given by F. J. Tinkham, as principal for the withdrawal from Bonded Warehouse, No. 40 Vesey-st., of 114 barrels, containing 5,046.66 proof gallons distilled spirits for rectification, and said 1,575 barrels spirits will be sold at public auction at Bonded Warehouse, No. 40 Vesey-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

The above sale is postponed to SATURDAY, Jan. 25, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the same place. J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

JAN. 15, 1868.

The above sale is postponed to SATURDAY, Feb. 15, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the same place. J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

JAN. 25, 1868.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, No. 61 Chambers-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT I have distrained upon 750 barrels of Whisky in United States Internal Revenue Bonded Warehouse of Olcott & Co. 56 Broadway, marked as follows:

300 bbls. K. B. C.
100 bbls. P.
100 bbls. A.
50 bbls. B.
200 bbls. G. D.

and entered in the name of N. Van Biel, H. Chaffee, or A. H. Mills, for the payment of the duties on 100 barrels distilled spirits, and 50 per centum thereon due the United States, under section 23, act March 2, 1867, on satisfaction of an uncanceled bond dated June 12, 1867, given by R. Clinie, for the withdrawal from bonded warehouse No. 40 Vesey-st., of 100 barrels distilled spirits for rectification, and said spirits will be sold at public auction, at the United States bonded warehouse of Olcott & Co., No. 56 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

The above sale is postponed to WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the same place. J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

The above sale is postponed to SATURDAY, Jan. 25, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, at the same place. J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

JAN. 15, 1868.

The above sale is postponed to SATURDAY, Feb. 15, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the same place. J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

JAN. 25, 1868.

JOHNSON & MILLER, Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, FEB. 4, 1868, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the New City Salesroom, No. 3 Court-st., Brooklyn, GREAT and POSITIVE SALE of 200 CHOICE and VALUABLE LOTS, finely located, (opposite and near first-class improvements, on Atlantic (Boulevard) avenue, Pacific, Dean and other leading streets and avenues, as follows:

ATLANTIC (BOULEVARD) AV., N. S., entire front, between Hudson and Albany avs.: 35 lots.
ATLANTIC-AV., S. W. corner Albany-av.; 7 lots.
PACIFIC-ST., N. W. corner of Albany-av.; 7 lots.
PACIFIC-ST., S. W. corner of Albany-av.; 16 lots.
PACIFIC-ST., S. E. corner of Hudson-av.; 10 lots.
DEAN-ST., N. E. corner of Hudson-av.; 16 lots.
DEAN-ST., N. W. corner of Albany-av.; 10 lots.
HART-ST., S. S., 215 ft. w. of Broadway; 11 lots.
PACIFIC-ST., S. S., 355 feet e. of Utica-av.; 11 lots.
DEAN-ST., N. S., 355 feet e. of Utica-av.; 6 lots.
HANCOCK-ST., N. S., near Broadway; 12 lots.
JEFFERSON-ST., S. S., near Broadway; 12 lots.
CLASSON-AV., W. S., 100 feet n. of Layfayette-av.; 6 lots.

Terms liberal. Maps at the Office of the auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS OPPOSITE THE NEW 18TH WARD MARKET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on MONDAY, Feb. 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

AVENUE C—Lots west side Avenue C, between 16th and 17th sts.; avenue paved and walks flagged.

16TH-ST.—17 lots on north side of 16th-st., between Avenues B and C.

17TH-ST.—18 lots on south side of 17th-st., between Avenues B and C; 16th and 17th sts. are sewered, paved, curbed, guttered and walks flagged.

These lots are situate opposite the new 18th Ward Market, and are the only vacant lots to be had in the neighborhood. In connection with the market it is proposed to establish at the foot of 17th-st. a ferry running to Williamsburgh and Greenpoint. Seventy per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage of the premises, payable on or before 10 years, at the option of the buyer.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF 315 LOTS ON BOULEVARD BROADWAY, 8TH, 9TH and 10TH AVS., 87TH, 88TH and 89TH STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, five entire blocks of ground on Central Park and the new Boulevard, and on and between 87th and 89th sts.; being part of the property of Martin Zborowski, Esq.

This land is on the highest and best grade around Central Park, and in the most improving part of the City. The sale will be positive.

TERMS—Ten per cent. on day of sale; two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years; balance March 1. Maps can be had on application to the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., or to Gouverneur M. Ogden, Esq., No. 187 Fulton-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CHATHAM-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of Benjamin Abrahams, Esq., Executor of Simeon Abrahams, deceased:

CHATHAM-ST.—2 lots, situate on the south side of Chatham-st., between Pearl and Duane sts., and known as Nos. 95 and 97 Chatham-st., each 15.2 by 64-8.

For further particulars apply to JULIUS J. LYONS, Esq., Attorney for estate, No. 247 Broadway, or to the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., at which latter place maps can be had.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—AT THEIR salesrooms, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, corner of 4th-st., TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 4, at 4 o'clock:

SPLENDID ENGLISH BOOKS—Comprising a large collection of SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED WORKS, in rich and substantial bindings; a variety of the FINEST EDITIONS of standard authors, bound in Turkey morocco and calf, and a collection of beautifully ILLUSTRATED FRENCH BOOKS. Also, a large number of volumes that are very choice and scarce, &c., together forming the most elegant collection of books that has been offered at public sale for years, and too numerous to be enumerated in an advertisement of an auction sale. Catalogues are ready and the books are on view.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

MR. J. F. CROPSEY'S COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS AT THE "LEEDS ART GALLERIES," NOS. 817 AND 819 BROADWAY, CORNER 12TH-ST.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction, on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, at 7½ o'clock, at the above Galleries, the collection of this distinguished artist, comprising finished pictures and studies from nature, representing various American, English and Italian scenes, including many of his latest and best works. They will be on exhibition on and after Tuesday, Feb. 4, as above, FREE. Catalogues at the Gallery.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

THOMAS R. AGNEW,
NOS. 260 AND 262 GREENWICH-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

Has reduced the prices of teas, coffees, sugars, flour and all kinds of groceries and provisions from 10 to 25 per cent.; he asks no profit from the poor during the hard times. Everybody should call and compare the prices before buying elsewhere, and save 25 to 50 per cent.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, in Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs.; 25x103 feet, four-story, in excellent condition, newly painted, with every improvement and convenience; no agents need apply. Address, personally or by letter, A. B., Exchange Office, No. 680 Broadway, under the East River Bank.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—FOR SALE THE ELEgant English basement house, s. w. corner 5th-av. and 36th-st., 20.6 ft. wide, with extra lot adjoining. Price, $100,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET, NEAR 5TH-AV.—A first-class four-story 25 feet house for sale with furniture. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE NUMBER OF HOUSES on the avenues and best streets of the City; prices ranging from $8,000 to $80,000. Printed list on application. ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY ATTIC BRICK houses, situated Nos. 19 and 23 Ridge-st., this City. Apply to WM. E. LEWIS, Executor, No. 11 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—A GENTEEL BRICK house, stone-stoop and trimmings, eight rooms, modern improvements; fine neighborhood, near Classon and Gates avs., Brooklyn. H. MACOMBER & SON, No. 321 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The subscribers will sell the farm lately occupied by Chauncey Delavan, deceased, situated in the town of East Fishkill, 4 miles from Fishkill Village, near the line of the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad. Said farm contains 145 acres in a fine state of cultivation, on which is a large two-story double house and fine outbuildings. The house is about 40 rods from the main road, with a lawn in front of 5 acres. There are two reliable streams of water running through it. There are two good orchards on the premises. The place is a desirable one for a gentleman's residence, or for a practical farmer.

If not sold previous to Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1868, it will be sold at auction on that day at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises.

For further particulars apply to
SAM'L A. HAYT,
LEWIS H. WHITE,
FISHKILL VILLAGE, Dec. 26, 1867. Executors.

$3,000,000 REAL ESTATE FOR SALE IN NEW JERSEY.—Col. J. A. MARTIN, General Real Estate, Life, Fire and Accident Insurance Agency, head office Rahway, N. J., offers for sale the above amount of real estate, containing every variety and condition of farms, from $1,000 to $50,000 per farm; all within from one to two hours of New-York City. Also, houses and lots in all the principal cities and towns in the State. Fifty houses for sale in Rahway, N. J., with twenty-one trains per day by New-Jersey Railroad; fifty to sixty minutes from New-York. J. A. MARTIN.

TO INVALIDS.—ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA. —For sale, at a very low price, a very fine residence, with 20 acres of land, in the City and upon the Bay of St. Augustine; house well furnished; abundance of fruit, orange, lemon, peach, &c.

ALSO,

one of the best farms in Litchfield County, Conn., 800 acres in a body, upon the Housatonic Railroad; price $45,000; for sale or exchange for City property. For particulars inquire of

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT MOUNT VERNON—BEAUTIFUL COUNtry seat for sale, 1 mile from the depot, 12 miles above Harlem, containing about 11 acres choice land, suitably divided into lawn, garden and meadow; house two-story, attic and basement; carriage house, cow-house and ice-house, fish-pond, fine trout brook, choicest variety of fruit, grapes, berries, peaches, pears, apples, &c., in great abundance; large grove evergreen trees, which surrounds the dwelling; roads and walks graveled; premises in superb order for a gentleman's residence, both Summer and Winter. The above property, on high ground, fronting New-Haven Railroad, is offered at a very low price, if sold immediately. Terms made easy, if desired. S. B. GOODALE,

Nos. 7 and 9 23d-st., under the Fifth-av. Hotel.

LONG ISLAND LAND FOR SALE—THE farm of the late Jonathan Smith, at Islip, containing 250 acres, and comprising three well-stocked fish-ponds, will be sold entire, or in parts, to suit purchaser; depot of Southside Railroad one mile distant. If not disposed of before the 15th of April next it will be sold at auction, without reserve, on that day. For particulars call on JOHN R. REID, Attorney, No. 271 Broadway, or on SELAH C. SMITH, Babylon, L. I.

FOR SALE—ON SOUTH SIDE OF STATEN Island, near railroad station, school and church, very pretty snug cottage and half an acre of ground, (more land can be had if wanted,) at the low price of $4,000; about an hour from New-York; few minutes of seashore; delightful location. Apply to

A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

SUPERIOR FARMS FOR SALE ON THE line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey; some as low as $75 per acre. We only offer property that we have thoroughly examined. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A FINE RESIDENCE, with 2¼ acres; ornamental and fruit trees in great abundance and variety; commodious stables and modern conveniences; to be sold with or without furniture. Call on J. H. PRATT, No. 86 Chambers-st.

A FARM OF 72 ACRES, 57 MILES from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey; very high land, with long front on a wide running stream; large buildings, not in very good order.

A. D. MELLICK & BRO., No. 20 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., HOUSE AND stable with one acre of land; house has furnace, gas, hot and cold baths; is within five minutes' walk of the depot. Address S., Box No. 2,485 Post-office.

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS—A BEAUTIFUL villa with 96 acres of land; new out-buildings in first-rate order, for sale, or will exchange for New-York City property. CHURCH C. SHARPE, No. 24 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND farm, near Hudson, Columbia County, New-York; 123 acres. For particulars, address GEORGE D. S. HARISON, Esq., No. 187 Fulton-st., New-York.

SPLENDID SCHOOL PROPERTY.—SEE advertisement in Evening Post of to-day, (Feb. 1,) with wood cut of Eagleswood Military Academy, to lease.

MARCUS SPRING, No. 31 Mercer-st.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWNstone house, near Madison-av., finished in elegant style. CHURCH & SHARPE, No. 24 Pine-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, Times Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, Times Office.

TO LET.—A PLAINLY FURNISHED HOUSE on Rye Neck, three-quarters of a mile from Mamaroneck Depot. Beautiful location, high ground, view of Sound, plenty shade and fruit trees, new stable and carriage-house, fine garden and lawn; possession 1st of April. Inquire of Mr. BROWN, No. 27 3d-av. Also, a three-story high stoop house in this City from May 1.

TO LET—FROM ABOUT MAY 1, A THREE-story brick house in thorough order and well furnished, for six or twelve months, situated in Lafayette-av., near Clinton-av., Brooklyn; rent to an unexceptionable party, $2,000 per annum. Address Box No. 4,218 N. Y. Post-office.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF STORE NO. 21 Platt-st. Will be put in good order and offices fitted up to suit a desirable tenant. Apply to M. TRIMBLE, No. 18 Platt-st.

BROADWAY LOT TO LEASE—EAST side, between Canal and Howard sts., adjoining the Jay property; to be sold Feb. 4. Written offers to be addressed to No. 272 Madison-av.

TO LET—THE SPACIOUS STORES NOS. 363, 365 and 367 Greenwich-st., desirably located for the grocery and provision business, or for storage; possession given at once. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

A SPLENDID RESIDENCE IN GRAMERCY Park, furnished or partly furnished, to a private family only. VAURAUDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO RENT—WITH STEAM POWER, SPLENDID light rooms. Apply to C. F. BLAKE, corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

WEST 53D-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY next, at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M., and every day next week, at 3½ and 7½ P. M., except Monday and Saturday. Baptising Sunday evening. Preaching at Bethesda Chapel on SUNDAY next, at 3½ P. M., by Rev. J. B. OSTERHOUT, Missionary of the Church.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, Rutger's College, 5th-av., above 41st-st.—On SUNDAY, Feb. 2, Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, D. D., will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. T. K. CONRAD at 7½ P. M. Anthem at the evening service, "O, How Amiable are Thy Dwellings," &c. Seats free.

A PUBLIC MEETING FOR THE WOMAN'S Union Missionary Society will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, at Dr. Crosby's Church, 4th-av., corner of 22d-st., commencing at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK, and Dr. POST, missionary from Syria, will make addresses.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*Pentecostal Power*, and at 7 o'clock P. M.; subject—*Times of Refreshing*. Prayer meeting following the evening service. Seats free.

CANAL-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in Greene-st., near Canal.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. DAVID MITCHEL, SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M.; subject for the evening—*The Little Hebrew Maid*. All welcome.

EBENEZER MISSION SUNDAY-SCHOOL, N. E. corner 8th-av. and 46th-st., 2½ P. M.—Preaching at 3½ P. M. by Rev. G. SCOTT, D. D. Those who do not attend any particular place of worship are specially invited.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—THE PAStor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sacrament at close of morning sermon. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH—48TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Services SUNDAY, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. T. A. JAGGAR, Rector, will preach a sermon to the young in the evening.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16TH st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Evangelist preaching on subjects pertaining to the coming of the Lord, on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M. Seats free. No collection.

TRINITY CHAPEL, WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR Broadway.—Short musical service, with sermon, every Sunday evening, at 7½ o'clock. At this service all the seats are free.

REV. DR. HAGUE WILL PREACH IN the Madison-av. Baptist Church SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, and EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST., BEtween 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching MORNING and EVENING, by Rev. Mr. LORD. Strangers invited.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New Bowery, New-York, Rev. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent.—Sabbath-school 2 to 4 o'clock; prayer meeting TUESDAY EVENING, 7:30 o'clock; day school 9 to 2 o'clock. On next MONDAY EVENING, at 7:45, there will be a meeting here of the representatives of the various reformatory and charitable institutions, superintendents of Sabbath-schools, ministers and other earnest workers. The previous meetings have been intensely interesting. All are invited to attend.

WEST 23D-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church Rev. H. D. NORTHRUP, Pastor.—Complimentary concert to J. C. DEVOY, WENESDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, 1868. Miss CHARLOTTE V. HUTCHINGS, Miss EMMA C. THURSBY, and other talented vocalists, will assist. Tickets, 50 cents, may be had of the Sexton, Mr. F. P. WOOD, No. 266 8th-av., and at the door. Doors open at 7; concert at 8 o'clock.

ST. MATHEW'S CHURCH, HARVARD HALL, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av.—Services looking to the establishment of a Free Church in the upper part of the City, will commence on SUNDAY next. Morning prayer at 9¾. Litany and Communion, with sermon, at 10½. Evening prayer and sermon at 7½. Rev. S. REED, Rev. J. R. DAVENPORT, Associate Clergy.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, West 48th-st., near 9th-av., Prof. P. W. BEDFORD will deliver a free Lecture FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, at 8 o'clock P. M. Subject—*Chemistry of Air and Water*, illustrated by various interesting experiments. Preaching each SABBATH MORNING AND EVENING, by the Pastor. Seats free. A cordial invitation extended to all.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 2d inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M., and concert of prayer for seamen at 7½ P. M.; preaching corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. Seats free.

FIFTH-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 46th-st.—Rev. A. B. EARLE will preach in this house on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M.; also at 3 and 7½ P. M. Baptism will be administered after the morning service by Rev. THOS. ARMITAGE, D. D., Pastor. Preaching every afternoon and evening, at 2½ and 7½ o'clock, by Rev. A. B. EARLE.

RATIONAL RELIGION.—REV. HENRY BLANCHARD will lecture in the large hall of Dodworth's Studio Building, No. 212 5th-av., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock precisely. Subject—*Rome or Reason*. He will speak at the same place the three succeeding Sunday afternoons. The public are cordially invited to attend.

REV. T. C. EWER WILL PREACH AT the opening services of a new Free Episcopal Church about to be started in the upper part of the City by Christ Church. The services will be held at the Masonic Rooms, Brevoort Hall, (where they will temporarily worship,) on 54th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, lately in 21st-st., will meet for worship, please God, in Trenor's Rooms, Lyric Hall, in 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Sermon by the Minister, Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, D. D.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M., Rev. S. F. HOLMES at 3 P. M., and Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN at 7½ P. M. At 3 P. M. the service and sermon will be interpreted in the sign language.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs.—Pastor Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D. Services on SUNDAY, (God willing,) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening—Discourse to young people—*Responsibility for a Life of Pleasure*.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses by visitors. Select pieces sung by the children.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, West 41st-st., near 6th-av.—Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor. Preaching on the SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school in the chapel at 2½ P. M. Bible Class in the Pastor's Study at the same hour.

SECOND ADVENT MEETING—SABBATH, Feb. 2, forenoon and afternoon, corner Grand and Allen sts. Elders WOODRUFF and HOOK will preach. Lord's Supper afternoon. His children of every name are welcome to the table. Sinners come to Christ, the great day of his wrath is near.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st.—This Church will be opened hereafter for morning and evening services. The Pastor, Rev. NATHANIEL W. CONKLING, will preach on SABBATH, Feb. 2, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

NOTICE.—EVERETT ROOMS, BROADWAY, corner of 34th-st.—Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, minister. Services MORNING and EVENING. Subject for evening, (at 7½ P. M.) *The Conversion of the Nations, Jewish and Gentile, nigh at hand*, &c. Families and others respectfully invited. Seats free.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Services are held at this institution every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Short addresses and singing by a choir of more than 200 children. Strangers are invited to attend.

S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner of Market and Henry sts. —Rev. JOHN LYLE, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All seamen and those residing in this part of the City are invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. IRENEUS S. PRIME, D. D., WILL give an address on *Church Extension*, in the West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., (Rev. H. D. NORTROP, Pastor,) SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, at 7½ o'clock.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st.—Pesbyterian Congregation.—Preaching on SABBATH by Rev. A. M. STEWART, late chaplain in the army, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

MRS. BULLENE, TRANCE SPEAKER, discourses before the Spiritualists at Masonic Hall, SUNDAY, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening by the audience. Reception and sociable THURSDAY EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. To the children at 2½ P. M., and to Young Men at 7½ P. M. Subject—*The Honorable Young Man*.

PREACHING ON PROPHECY.—BISHOP SNOW, of the Church of Mount Zion, will preach on subjects relating to the Second Advent of our Lord, on Sunday, at 3 P. M., in the University, Washington-square. Seats free.

FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. F. BROWN. Subject, morning—*Church Hospitality*. Lecture at 3 P. M., by Rev. W. D. THOMPSON, late missionary in China; subject—*China*.

BLOOMINGDALE BAPTIST CHURCH, on 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. W. POPE YEAMAN, late of Kentucky, has arrived in the City and will enter immediately upon the pastorate of the above church. Services SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.—Seats free. Services of the Protestant Episcopal Church every Sunday. SUNDAY, Feb. 2, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Catechetical exercises at 3 P. M. Rector, Rev. ABBOTT BROWN.

DODWORTH HALL SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY.—Mrs. MAYNARD addresses at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subjects: *The Sacred and Profane*, and *Moral and Intellectual Life in the Spirit World*. Conference at 3 P. M.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st.—SUNDAY MORNING, Rev. J. G. BARTHOLOMEW will preach. EVENING, second lecture by Rev. DAY K. LEE on *Geology and the Bible*. Subject—*The First Man's Garden*.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. G. D. ARCHIBALD, D. D., on SUNDAY, Feb. 2, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*Shibboleth or Sectarianism—A Plea for Union*.

JANE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—PREACHING on SUNDAY, Feb. 2, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. J. E. GORSE; at 7 P. M., by Rev. VANESS TRAVER. Prayer meeting after preaching. Service in the evening. Public are invited to attend.

THE FIRST SERVICE OF THE NEW Protestant Episcopal Church at Morrisania will be held SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., in Parshall Hall, corner 5th-st. and Washington-av. Sermon by Rev. J. J. ROBERTS. Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M.

BEDFORD-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. DOWLING, the Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, and Rev. M. HALE the closing lecture of his course on the London Poor. A special collection will be taken up to compensate the lecturer.

CHURCH OF ALL SOULS, CORNER of 4th-av. and 20th-st.—Rev. Dr. ANDREW P. PEABODY, of Cambridge, Mass., will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, Feb. 2. Morning service, 10½; evening, 7½.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. W. T. CLARKE will preach in National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON; services commence at 3 o'clock; regular monthly service of Sunday-school at 1½ o'clock.

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching at 10½ by Rev. Bishop JANES; at 7 by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED; at 3 P. M., Sabbath-school Missionary Anniversary. Seats free. All invited.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Prayer-meeting 3½ P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH —Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector, will hold Divine service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., in the hall corner of Broadway and 28th-st. Sermon by the Rector. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION— Madison-av. and 35th-st.—There will be divine service and sermon in this Church on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

REV. MR. SOUTHERLAND WILL PREACH in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Houston and Thompson sts., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M. on SUNDAY, Feb. 2.

STANTON-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH—J. HYATT SMITH on *New-York to Jerusalem*, THURSDAY EVENING, February 6th. Tickets 50 cents. For sale at Sheldon's and at the door.

THE UPPER CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., south side, near 6th-av. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Service for children every Sunday afternoon at 3½.

REV. GEORGE HARDEN CROWE, assistant minister of St. Michael's Parish will preach in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-st., near New Canal, SUNDAY EVENING. All welcome.

ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, BEEKMAN-ST.—Rev. GEO. HARDEN CROWE will officiate and preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, and Rev. S. REED at 3½ P. M.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AVENUE.—Feast of the Purification of Saint Mary the Virgin, SUNDAY, Feb. 2. Full celebration with choral service and anthems 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 52d-st. and 3d-av.—Preaching SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. J. STAMFORD HOLME, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

LEE-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, OF Brooklyn, E. D., (Fulton Ferry and Greenpoint cars to Taylor-st.)—Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, STUYVESANT-SQUARE, will be open for public worship SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, CORNER of Lexington-av. and 30th-st., Rev. JAMES E. HOMANS, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH-av. and 11th-st. Services SUNDAY, Feb. 2, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. PAXTON.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV.—ALFRED W. FRAZER, sexton and undertaker, No. 256 Henry-st., and No. 28 East 28th-st.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, NO. 4 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, Feb. 3, for supplying, for the use of the United States army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn as follows, viz.:

500 barrels of PORK—MESS OR PRIME MESS—of the new crop, western packed, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain, full weight, and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands; also, the kind of barrel.

The pork to be received at such inspection yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

1,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, *suitable for keeping in a warm climate*. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full headlined and bungs sealed.

3,800 pounds first quality white flint corn HOMINY, size No. 4, in well-coopered, head-lined flour barrels.

50,000 pounds of clean dry BROWN SUGAR, in barrels, to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and full head-lined.

Bids to be made duty paid.

5,000 pounds of CRUSHED SUGAR. Barrels as above.

40 dozen cans assorted fruits.
40 dozen cans assorted vegetables.
40 dozen cans assorted jellies.
40 dozen cans assorted preserves.
20 dozen cans assorted jams.
46 dozen cans oysters.
52 dozen cans lobsters.
30 dozen cans peaches.
28 dozen cans pineapples.
45 dozen cans tomatoes.
14 dozen cans peas.
16 dozen cans lima beans.
60 dozen cans condensed milk.

The cans to be hermetically sealed, and to be packed twenty-four in a box; the boxes to be well made and strong, and strapped at the ends with green hickory, and marked in full with contents, name of contractor and date of packing.

The fruits will be inspected before delivery.

Samples of the flour, hominy, sugar, canned fruits and vegetables must be delivered with the proposals and referred to therein, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

The stores are required for immediate delivery.

The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., same as stated in previous advertisements from this office.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

C. L. KILBURN,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.

NAVY PAYMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1868.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 7th day of February, 1868, for the supply of 200,000 pounds of fresh beef and 200,000 pounds of fresh vegetables at the Brooklyn Navy-yard and station, as required.

The beef and vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound: the beef to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters.

Bonds with approved security will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will, on no account, be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed. *No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles proposed, and has the license required by Act of Congress.*

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

It is to be understood that in case the stipulated quantity of either article shall be delivered, leaving a balance due on the other article, the contract may be considered as completed in full, at the option of the Department.

J. C. ELDREDGE,
Paymaster U. S. Navy.

BURLINGTON BREAKWATER.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
BURLINGTON, Vt., Jan. 23, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned until the 20th of February, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the following timber, viz.:

115,000 linear (or cubic) feet of Hemlock timber, 12 inches square, in sticks not less than 32 feet in length.
33,000 linear (or cubic) feet of White Pine timber, 12 inches square, in sticks not less than 30 feet in length.
25,000 feet, b. m., of 3-inch Hemlock Plank.
14,000 feet, b. m., of 3-inch White Pine Plank.
8,500 Treenails (elm or oak) 2 feet long and 2 inches in diameter.

Pine, Spruce or Ash timber may be delivered in lieu of all or part of the first item of this bill. The whole must be delivered at Burlington, Vt., before the 1st of July, 1868, and at least one-third as soon as navigation opens on Lake Champlain. It must be of the best quality, perfectly straight, of the exact specified dimensions throughout. No other will be received. The prices named must cover all expense of delivery and preparing for inspection, &c., at such points as may be required. The proposals to be made in duplicate, guaranteed, and in accordance with the prescribed forms, which may be obtained upon application at this office.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory.

J. W. BARLOW,
Capt. of Engineers, Bvt. Lt.-Col. U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Fourth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of February, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-house on the lots of ground known as Nos. 85, 87 and 89 Roosevelt-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Building and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," Proposals for Painting."

"Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

MORRIS FRIEDSAM,
WM. KENNEDY,
EDWARD SWEENEY,
THOMAS DRISCOLL,
A. J. FULLERTON,
Board of Trustees Fourth Ward.

DATED Jan. 22, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM GAS LIGHT CO.,
No. 76 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

COAL TAR.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received at this office until Feb. 15, instant, inclusive, for the purchase of all the coal tar manufactured by the company, (excepting such quantity as may be required for the use of the company;) proposals to be sealed and directed to the company at No. 76 Nassau-st., New-York, indorsed "Proposals for Coal Tar," and to state the amount offered per ton for all the coal carbonized for the period above named. The number of tons carbonized to be determined by the books of the company; the coal tar to be taken from the tar well by the contractor. Payments for same to be made monthly.

Satisfactory security for the faithful performance of contract will be required.

HENRY P. McGOWN,
Secretary.

DRY GOODS

FRENCH CORSETS AND SKIRTS—VELvets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries; French woven and hand-made Corsets, $1 25; the best $1 25 Kid Gloves. Also, the celebrated seamless Gloves, and Mme. Jouvin's Opera Kids, $1, in new shades. Ladies' and Misses' Underwear, at ELGER'S,

Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st., in less time than any other, or no pay. Thousands elsewhere ruined, are by Dr. KENNEDY satisfactorily, perfectly cured. A cure in from 1 to 5 days of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Dr. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines on earth to cure certain diseases. Hasten to DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st. Consultations at all hours.

DR. GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN and Accoucheur, No. 6 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts., makes it his special practice to treat all female complaints, from whatever cause produced. Sure relief to the most anxious patient after all others have failed. Ladies, Dr. G. is a friend in need. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

DR. ALLEN, NO. 119 GREENWICH-AV.—Confidential consultations for ladies. Ladies immediately relieved, from whatever cause, with safety guaranteed. An experienced lady physician in attendance.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills: one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
COLORADO (new)..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5
NEBRASKA..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12
MINNESOTA..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19
From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS. SURMONT....SATURDAY, Feb. 8
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 22
EUROPE..........LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Mar. 7
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Mar. 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $130; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
ALEPPO..........Jan. 29
TARIFA..........Feb. 12
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
E. CUNARD.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 5.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Feb. 15.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Feb. 29.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, March 14.

The elegant British iron steamship CELLA will leave Pier No. 3 North River, for London direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.

FRANCE, GRACE..........SATURDAY, Feb. 1
ERIN, FORBES..........SATURDAY, Feb. 8
HELVETIA, CUTTING..........SATURDAY, Feb. 22
DENMARK, THOMSON..........SATURDAY, Feb. 29

Cabin passage, $100, currency.
Steerage passage, $25, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.

Steerage tickets from Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Havre, $45 in currency.

For further particulars apply at the offices of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails.

CITY OF ANTWERP..........SATURDAY, Feb. 1
CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY, Feb. 8
CITY OF N. YORK (via Halifax)..MONDAY, Feb. 10
CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY, Feb. 15
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........SATURDAY, Feb. 22

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $30, currency.

Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 1.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, Feb. 8.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, Feb. 15.
From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

RUSSIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5
SIBERIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12
JAVA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19
PALMYRA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26
CUBA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Mar. 4
AUSTRALASIAN leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Mar. 11
Chief cabin passage..........$150
Second cabin passage..........80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage..........165
Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 21.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 1.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Feb. 6.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Feb. 13.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS, Feb. 20.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—UNITED States mail steamship GEORGIA, DEAKEN, master, will sail as above from Pier No. 2 East River, on TUESDAY, Feb. 4, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships

GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Feb. 6.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Feb. 13.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.

The first-class steamships
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves SATURDAY, Feb. 1
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves SATURDAY, Feb. 8
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida, to all points in the interior, at lower rates than any other line.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.

For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.

For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Regular-line—Cabin passage, $15. Measurement goods 10c. per cubic foot. Freight lower than by any other line. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Feb. 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.

Bills of lading signed for all points in the Interior.

Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—FRIDAYS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, FRIDAY, Jan. 31,
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, FRIDAY, Feb. 7,

from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamers to Florida ports.

Freight taken as low as by any other line.
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:

GEO. WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, Feb. 1.
CORTEZ, SATURDAY, Feb. 8.

For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., Agents, No. 86 West-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

Feb. 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.

Steamer Feb. 11, 1868, connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco, March 5, for Japan and China.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama or Nicaragua.

Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.

For passage and freight, over both routes, as follows:

VIA PANAMA.

FEB. 15, 1868—Steamship ARAGO, connecting with steamship OREGONIAN.

MARCH 5, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.

VIA NICARAGUA.

FEB. 25, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

OFFICE OF PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
CHARLESTON LINE, No. 13 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1868.

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH LINE FOR BALTIMORE, MD.—Steamship PROMETHEUS, Capt. F. M. HARRIS, will positively sail as above from Pier No. 4 North River, SATURDAY, Feb. 1, at 3 P. M. Goods forwarded with dispatch and free of commission. For freight apply to
WHEELER & LINNARD,
No. 13 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:

9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.

11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.

3 P. M., Express train for Riverhead.

4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.

5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 8:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

THE STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE

Having been withdrawn for a few weeks in order to refit and renovate them, the line will be covered by the FAST AND WELL-KNOWN FREIGHT PROPELLERS, METIS AND DORIS, which will make their trips in the usual time.

GOODS WILL BE DELIVERED WITH PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Freight Agent.

FOR BOSTON VIA STONINGTON.

REOPENING OF THE STONINGTON ROUTE.
Commencing on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

The new and elegant sea-going steamers STONINGTON, Capt. WILL. M. JONES, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and the NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.

These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.

For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply on the Pier No. 33 North River.
SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President of the Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 4 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,

Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD-TABLE BEDS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and Shelving of all kinds.
Marbleized Slabs,
For Piers, Tables, Bureaus, What-Nots, &c.
WAINSCOTING FOR ROOMS AND HALLS,
Roofing Slate—Purple, Green and Variegated.
The Trade supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager, Middle Granville, N. Y., or No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTLES—350 MANTLES ON hand, of every style and quality, which will be sold for the next sixty days at a liberal deduction, at A. KLABER'S Mantle Warerooms, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

DENTISTRY.

A SET OF TEETH ON IODIZED RUBBER.—We use nothing in the shape of rubber but that which is iodized. This is the purest and best rubber ever made. Dentists can all be supplied now, as we are ready to fill orders to the extent of one hundred ovens daily. A full office right for $50 guarantees the use of it for seventeen years. Specimens at the dental depots. For rights and apparatus, for the present apply at the office of the New-York Dental Rubber Company, Nos. 264 and 274 6th-av., New-York.
NEWBROUGH & FAGAN.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGH-BELLS, &c., cheap, cheap, cheap, cheap, cheap; $1, $1, $2, $3, $5, $5, $10, $20, $40, $50, $100; carriages, all styles; several second-hand carriages cheap. CALVIN WITTY'S carriage depot, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—STEAM HOISTING ENGINE ON Pier No. 6 North River. Apply to HENRY SIMPSON, No. 51 West-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 28th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of YOUNG B. CHOLES, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 13th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 31, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 29th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL WISE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 18th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB 1, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE COLLINS, Jr., Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by George Collins, Jr., in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 17th day of February, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
Dated New-York, on the 16th day of January, 1868.
ja18-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FERDINAND W. CLARK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Ferdinand W. Clark, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of February, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
Dated New-York, on the 16th day of January, 1868.
ja18-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE GARDNER, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by George Gardner, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of February, 1868, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the office of Henry W. Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 153 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
Dated at New-York, on the 23d day of January, 1868.
ja25-law3wSa* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN C. HAM, Bankrupt. The said bankrupt having filed in Court a petition for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 11th day of February, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Chambers of the said District Court, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. And further notice is hereby given that the second and third meetings of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held before the said Register, at the same time and place.
Dated New-York, Jan. 16, 1868.
ja18-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CAROLINE MARKS, bankrupt.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss., at the City of New-York, the 23d day of January, A. D. 1868. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of Caroline Marks, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon her own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOSEPH W. CORLIES, } Assignees.
MICHAEL H. GOOD, }
ja25-law3wSa* Office No. 91 Chambers-st.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN P. SMITH and JAMES SMITH, Bankrupts.—Before James F. Dwight, Esq., Register. To all whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John P. Smith and James Smith, of Nyack, County of Rockland, and State of New-York, in said district, and who were on the 5th day of November, A. D. 1867, adjudged bankrupts on the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district.
Dated Nyack, Jan. 13, 1868.
DANIEL D. DEMAREST, Assignee,
ja18-law3wSa* Nyack, Rockland County, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOS. ANTONIO PESANT and EMILIO PUIG, Bankrupts.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Jose Antonio Pesant and Emilio Puig, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 17th day of January, A. D., 1868. I. M. ANDRUSS, Assignee,
ja18-law3wSa* No. 30 Pine-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS B. JOHNSON, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas B. Johnson, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, Jan. 17, A. D. 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja18-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN C. LAY, a Bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John C. Lay, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. Dated at New-York the 10th day of January, A. D. 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja25-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES ARMSTRONG, Bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of James Armstrong, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, Jan. 24, 1868.
FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
ja25-law3wSa* No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY E. QUINAN, Bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Henry E. Quinan, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York City, Jan. 24, 1868.
FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
ja25-law3wSa* No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES M. BATTIE, Bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Charles M. Battie, of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who has been, to wit, on the 9th day of December, A. D., 1867, adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York City the 20th day of January, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja25-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM THORNAL, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 23d day of January, A. D., 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William Thornal, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja25-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN B. ROMAR, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John B. Romar, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 24th day of January, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja25-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL STEINREICH, bankrupt. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Samuel Steinreich, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, to wit, on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 23d day of January, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja25-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HANS J. HANSEN, bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Hans J. Hansen, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within the said District, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.
Dated at New-York the 15th day of January, A. D. 1868.
RICHARD H. HUNTLEY, Assignee,
No. 35 Pine-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS KYLER, bankrupt.—The goods which were in the store of Morris Kyler, bankrupt, at No. 41 Murray-st., New-York, consisting of boots, shoes, safe, office furniture, &c., will be sold at public auction by CHARLES C. WARREN, auctioneer, at his store, No. 22 Cortlandt-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 1868, at 10½ o'clock A. M., for the benefit of creditors.
JOSIAH J. BURGESS, Assignee,
Office of Cotterill Brothers, 175 Broadway, New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 27th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LOUIS GLASER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 31, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 21st day of January, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH W. BARTLETT, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 1, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 24th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ROBERT M. FIELD, Jr., of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 1, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL M. LEVY and MARK LEVY, bankrupts. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Samuel M. Levy and Mark Levy, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of February, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated at New-York, on the 28th day of January, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk of the District Court.
BENEDICT & BOARDMAN, Attorneys for petitioners, No. 128 Broadway, New-York.
f1-law3wSa*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN T. A. JEWETT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John T. A. Jewett, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of February, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 31st day of January, 1868.
feb1-law3wS GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that by an indenture bearing date the 15th day of January, A. D. 1868, WILLIAM A. GOODMAN and MAYER H. LEVY, both of the City of New-York in the State of New-York, conveyed and assigned all their estate and effects whatsoever to Adolph Strauss, Charles Paulson and Abraham Wormser, nominated by resolution of three-fourths in value of the creditors whose claims have been proved, as Trustees, upon trust for the benefit of all the creditors of William A. Goodman and Mayer H. Levy, and that said conveyance was duly executed according to the provisions of the 43d section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.
Dated at the City of New-York, this 23d day of January, A. D. 1868.
ADOLPH STRAUSS, }
CHARLES PAULSON, } Trustees.
ABRAHAM WORMSER, }
f1-law3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ANDREW P. VAN TUYL, a Bankrupt.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Andrew P. Van Tuyl, of the city of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, and who has carried on business for six months next immediately preceding the filing of this petition at the City of New-York, in the County of New-York in said District, and who was on the 24th day of November, A. D., 1867, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.
Dated at the City of New-York, the 17th day of December, A. D., 1867. JAMES M. TIGHE, Assignee.
f1-law3wSa* No. 291 Broadway, New-York.

ASSIGNEES' OR TRUSTEES' NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT.—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN A. WILSON and EPHRAIM H. HILL, bankrupts.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John A. Wilson and Ephraim H. Hill, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who were, to wit, on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1867, adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition, by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York City the 27th day of January, A. D. 1868. JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f1-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NICHOLAS L. DEMAREST, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 30th day of January, A. D., 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Nicholas L. Demarest, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.
feb1-law3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM D. ABBATT, Bankrupt—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss: At the City of New-York, the 29th day of January, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William D. Abbatt, of Westchester, in the County of Westchester, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
f1-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES BOWROSAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Charles Bowrosan, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York the 31st day of January, A. D. 1868.
feb1-law3wSa* FREDERIC A. WARD, Assignee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, duly convened to-day at this office, the following resolutions increasing the guarantee capital stock of this Company, and directing the time and mode of subscribing for and paying in the same, including the closing and opening of the stock transfer-books, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the guarantee capital stock of this Company be increased one hundred thousand dollars, and that the subscriptions for the same, in shares of fifty dollars each, shall be received at the office of this Company, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding day between the same hours during six business days thereafter, unless the subscription shall be sooner filled, and the par value of every such share, being fifty dollars, is hereby required to be paid in, in cash, in sums of ten dollars per share at the time of making such subscriptions, and the balance, being forty dollars per share, within ten business days from and after the fifteenth day of February next, and the proprietors of the existing guarantee capital are hereby declared to have the preference in such subscriptions. Resolved, That notice of the intention to increase the capital stock of this Company one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby directed to be published for a period of three months, in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York. Resolved, That the stock transfer-books of this Company be, and the same are hereby directed to be closed on and from Wednesday, the fifth day of February next, at noon, until Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, at noon. By order,
NICHOLAS DeGROOT, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the Harlem River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of February, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the opening of One Hundred and Fifth-street, from the Third-avenue to the Harlem River, in said City, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to Improvements touching the Laying out of Streets and Roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1867.—Dated New-York, Jan. 30, 1868.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE SPECIAL Committee of the Board of Aldermen, to whom was referred the petition of property owners interested in the extension of the 5th-av., by widening Laurens-st., will meet in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen, in the City Hall, on SATURDAY, (to-day,) Feb. 1, 1868. All persons interested in the proposed improvement are hereby notified to be present at the above-mentioned place without further notification.
MICHAEL NORTON,
JOHN HARDY,
EDWARD CUDDY,
JOHN MOORE,
EUGENE WARD,
Special Committee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, ACCORDING to law, to all persons having claims against CATHARINE COLYER, late of the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator of the said deceased, at the office of A. de Groot, at Port Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y., on or before the 5th day of May next.—Dated this 19th day of October A. D. 1867. PETER COLYER,
o19-law6mSa* Administrator.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made to the Legislature of the State of New-York, at its present session, for an act to incorporate "The Presbyterian Hospital in the City of New-York."
Dated New-York, Jan. 30, 1868. feb1-law6wS*

AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE—BRIGNOLI.

Last grand Matinee but one by the
LA GRANGE AND BRIGNOLI OPERA COMPANY,
TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) Feb. 1, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND BRIGNOLI MATINEE.
MARTHA,
with Miss McCulloch, Miss Adelaide Phillips, Signors Brignoli, Orlandini, Sarti, Coletti.
Musical Director..........Sig. NICOLAO.
Admission, (all parts of the house,) $1.

Tickets for the Matinee can now be purchased, to avoid the rush at the doors, at the ticket office, Pike's Opera House; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway.

Doors open at 12; commence at 1 o'clock.
MONDAY—DON PASQUALE.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LA GRANGE AND BRIGNOLI
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 4,
First appearance of
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI.
IL TROVATORE,
with Mme. La Grange, Miss Phillips, Sig. Brignoli, Sig. Orlandini, Sig. Coletti.
Musical Director..........Sig. NICOLAO.

Box Office open at the Brooklyn Academy for securing seats from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M. Seats can also be had at Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway, New-York, and Jones' jewelry-store, next corner Henry and Atlantic sts., Brooklyn.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN..........Lessee and Director.
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 1.

The admirable comedy, received on its first representation with peals of laughter and applause,
LES DIABLES ROSES.
TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 4,
BENEFIT OF MLLE. REILLEZ.
TWO EXCELLENT NOVELTIES,
LA DEMOISELLE DE NANTERRE, 3 Acts,
and VALERIE, in 3 acts.
FRENCH PERFORMANCES—TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

The Theatre to be let for the other evenings. Apply at the box office.

Seats secured at the Theatre and 701 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.

SATURDAY MORNING, Feb. 1.
GRAND MORNING CONCERT,
by the celebrated
RICHINGS ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE.
Doors open at 12; to begin at 1 o'clock,
with the following brilliant array of talent:
Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS.
Mrs. E. SEGUIN.
Mr. W. CASTLE.
Mr. P. BERNARD.
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL.
Mr. E. SEGUIN.
Mr. CARL ROSA, Violinist. Mr. A. H. PEASE, Pianist. Mr. JAMES CAULFIELD, Organist.
Mr. DEITRICH and Mr. COLBY, Conductors.
Tickets $1 to all parts of the house.

STEINWAY HALL.

EIGHTEENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT,
SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 2.
L. F. HARRISON..........Director
IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
LEOPOLD DE MEYER, the great pianist.
Mr. CARL ROSA, the eminent violinist.
Mr. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER,
the celebrated English tenor.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, accompanist.
Mr. THEO. THOMAS..........Conductor
AND HIS FULL ORCHESTRA.
ENTIRE NEW PROGRAMME.

MR. JAMES E. MURDOCK'S

First series of Readings in this City will commence on Feb. 10, at Steinway Hall. Popular prices. Associations treated with for Mr. Murdock's services.
SAMUEL COLVILLES, Manager.

CHAMPAGNE CHARLIE!

Song, 35 cents, with colored lithograph, 50 cents; Schottisch, 50 cents. Gallop, 35 cents. For violin, 15 cents. Mailed. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery, and No. 1,125 Broadway, two doors above 25th-st.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.—It is respectfully announced that Mr. DICKENS' FEW LAST FAREWELL READINGS in America will take place in New-York in the month of April. The dates will be advertised shortly.

LEUTZE, FARRAR, NEHLIG, BISPHAM, Rossiter, Brevoort, W. M. Brown, Fagnani, Irving, Hardenbrook, Washington, Burling, Wydeveld. NOW ON VIEW, FREE, DAY AND EVENING. See advertisement.

THE FUNNIEST OF FUN!—FEBRUARY No. of NICK NAX. Only 10 cents!!

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN a situation as regular waitress; understands her business thoroughly; will be highly recommended by her present employer in this City. Call for two days at No. 389 6th-av., in the confectionery, corner of 24th-st. No objection to the country.

WANTED—MORE WORK BY THE DAY BY A very competent seamstress for plain sewing; understands shirt-making; is very neat and quick with her needle; will be recommended by a lady by whom she is employed. Call at No. 111 East 28th-st., from 9 to 11 A. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, steady Scotch Protestant woman, as invalid nurse; is well experienced in sickness; can read and write; will make herself generally useful; has good references; no objections to the country. Can be seen until engaged at No. 107 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman; can take the entire care of an infant from its birth, and is most valuable to take charge of the nursery or an invalid lady; is a good sewer; superior City reference. Apply at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY AN English Protestant woman, thoroughly experienced in the care and management of an infant or young children; competent to take the entire charge of a nursery; can give the highest testimonials as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 642 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN lately landed, as good plain cook, washer and ironer; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 118 East 8th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, first floor, for two days; kind to children.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK WITH excellent City reference a situation in the City or country; makes all kinds of pastry, soups and jellies; French and American cooking; does the coarse washing. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of cooking, English, French and German; is a good baker; would prefer to live in a German family. Can be seen at No. 119 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as first class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 48 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th-aves.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN a situation to do general housework in a private family, or would do up-stairs work; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 68 Broome-st., corner of Cannon.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; good references. Call for two days at No. 130 Clinton-place, 8th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A CANADIAN YOUNG GIRL, a situation as waitress or chambermaid and waitress; perfectly understands her business; has good City reference. Apply at No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, LATELY landed, a situation as nurse and seamstress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 40 West 13th-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable female as cook; willing to assist at washing; good City references. Call or address at No. 48 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman to do general housework; is a good cook; City references given. Call at No. 349 East 17th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family as waitress; has the best City reference from her last employer. Call, for two days, at No. 148 East 46th-st.; ring fourth floor bell.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; can come well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 81 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 296 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 104 Allen-st., between Broome and Delancey sts., near the Bowery, first floor, in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as child's nurse and plain sewer; City reference. Address E. E., No. 116 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable married woman as wet nurse. Apply at No. 336 West 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUAtion as chambermaid or to take care of children. Call at No. 462 28th-st., corner of 6th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable, extensively experienced, thorough Scotch farmer and vegetable gardener; has gained several prizes for feeding cattle fat, raising turnips, &c. Capable wife and thorough housekeeper. Has had and can take full charge of a gentleman's place and farm, or will work a farm upon shares. Respectable recommendations. Address SCOTCHMAN, or apply to M. Reid, No. 807 Broadway, or Mr. Thoburn, No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PHOTOgrapher, a situation as operator, or to take charge of a gallery; has had large experience, and understands the business perfectly; can give the best of references as to capability, &c.; would prefer a position in this City. Address for a few days C. H. H., care of Anderson Brothers, Passaic, N. J.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A married man; understands gardening in all its branches. Address GARDENER, No. 448 Cherry-st.

HELP WANTED.

SALESMAN WANTED.—TO A MAN OF ACtivity and enterprise, of experience and influence, and of unexceptionable character, a first-rate opportunity to secure a valuable and permanent position in a long-established house in this City, to canvass among merchants for custom. Address RELIABLE, Box No. 4,461 Post-office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, 18 TO 20 YEARS of age, as waiter and house servant, in the country, a short distance from New-York; one who is steady and attentive and can produce good recommendations, may find a permanent place by addressing D., Box No. 3,579 New-York Post-office, with real name and reference.

SALESMAN.—WANTED IN A YANKEE NOtion, hosiery, &c., jobbing house on Broadway, two or three first-class men as salesmen who can influence a good reliable trade; no application noticed unless full particulars are given. Address JOHNSON, Box No. 168 *Times* Office, New-York.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT WITHOUT having to invest capital, can be secured by men of good address, by acting as traveling State and local Agents for a first-class Life Insurance Company. Address INSURANCE,
Box 5,428, Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—AT A COUNTRY RESIDENCE near this City, a single man who understands taking care of horses, plain gardening, and is a good driver, milker, &c. Inquire at No. 67 Wall-st., second story.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A REAL EState office; one familiar with looking up property. Address, with references, Box No. 951 Post-office.

WANTED—WOOL SORTERS. APPLY AT NO. 192 Fulton-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.
Second week of Watts Phillips, Esq.'s successful sensation drama of
NOBODY'S SON.
Every Afternoon and Evening at 2¼ and 7¾ P. M.
BOHEMIAN GLASS BLOWERS.
RARE WILD ANIMALS.
Living Giraffe, White or Polar Bear, Pair of Bactrian Camels, Young Gnu or Horned Horse, Pair of African Hyenas, Porcupines, &c.
FOUR BABY LIONS.
Tom Thumb, Elephant Hannibal, Jr.; Infant Female Esau, Beautiful Tropical Fish, Circassian Girls, Zalumma Agra and Zobeide Luti, Fat Lady, Giantess, Dwarfs, Living Skeleton, Fat Baby, Sea Leopards, &c.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
immense
MENAGERIE.
Admission to the whole, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

BANVARD'S—BROADWAY AND 13TH-ST.

MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER.
THE SENSATION OF THE SEASON.
SEE THIS GREAT DRAMA.
FULL OF EFFECT AND BEAUTY.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

Fourteenth-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director.
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
First week of the
NEW EQUESTRIAN PANTOMIME
entitled
DON QUIXOTE,
OR THE
KNIGHT OF THE SORROWFUL FIGURE!
The performances will commence with
A SUPERB EXPOSITION OF
EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS,
introducing
ALL THE STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS
attached to the great New-York Circus Troupe.
Admission, 50 cts.; children under ten, 25 cts.

THE PILGRIM AT BUNYAN HALL.

EVERY AFTERNOON at 2; EVERY EVENING at 8.
This is acknowledged the finest Exhibition of mammoth paintings ever produced.
NOVEL EFFECTS. MUSIC. LECTURE.
Prices, 25, 50 and 75 cents.
The HALL TO RENT on Sunday, when not required by the Pilgrim.

EVENINGS WITH ENGLISH LITERATURE.

MR. CHARLES BYTINGE
will, on
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, at 8 o'clock,
give a reading at
STEINWAY HALL.
1st Part—Shakespeare. Scott.
2d Part—Dickens—Selections from "David Copperfield."
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL,

6th-av., near 42d-st.
Mr. Dr. CORDOVA will deliver his highly amusing lecture
"THE AMATURE THEATRICAL ASSOCIATION,"
at the above new and beautiful Lyric Hall,
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, at 8.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats, numbered, $1. Can be had at the hall day and evening.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

NEW-YORK, { No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., AND No. 820 Broadway.
BROOKLYN—Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court, cor. State-st.

The Directors take pleasure in announcing that they have adopted the "Guidemain," (Handleiter) a very happy mechanical contrivance, invented by Kalkbrenner, and introduced with great success in the Conservatories of Paris, Stuttgart, and others, the use of which will greatly assist the pupil in acquiring a correct position of the hands and arms.

LIEDERKRANZ FANCY DRESS BALL,

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, Feb. 2.

GREAT HISTORICAL PAINTING!

HEROISM OF JOHN BROWN,
By T. S. NOBLE,
At Putnam Gallery, No. 661 Broadway.

FREE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, WATER COLORS AND STATUARY, Day and Evening. See advertisement.
LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.

CHILDREN'S FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL at Oatman's Central Skating Pond, corner of Bergen & Powers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 1, AFTERNOON and EVENING, at the request of one thousand children. This will be a big little thing on ice.

LECTURES.

IRVING HALL.

CALIFORNIA.

Hon. J. H. WARWICK, of San Francisco, will deliver his great lecture on
THE GOLDEN LAND OF THE WEST,
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, 1868.
Californians and the general public are respectfully invited to attend.
ADMISSION FREE.

COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.

The Second lecture of the course on THE FINE ARTS will be delivered by Col. JAMES FAIRMAN, in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, this evening, Feb. 1. Subject, *The Artists' Preparation*. Tickets are free, and can be obtained on application at the Reading-room.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,

No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

ORANGE PRIORY.

A home boarding-school for young ladies and children, opened Sept 9. For prospectus address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, N. J.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 129 5th-av., near 20th-st.
Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE.

NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK.
The second semi-annual term of this College begins on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5. Applications for information, or for admission to either of the classes, may be made to the President at the College.
H. M. PIERCE, LL.D., President.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York.
The classes in drawing and painting are taught by Mr. W. F. De Haas.
REV. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL

FOR THE CAREFUL
INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS,
No. 907 Broadway.

N. A. LESPINASSE

FORT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, 170th-st. French, language of the School. Courses in modern languages and sciences. Circulars Nos. 701 and 913 Broadway.

CARD.—COMPLYING WITH THE WISHES OF his patrons and the holder of the New-York Institute of Physical Culture, Mr. HLASKO will commence with one of its principal branches, the military instruction, by reviving the formerly so popular "Corps of New-York Cadets," at the armory of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, in Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts. Instruction days, MONDAY and THURSDAY, from 4½ until 6 o'clock P. M. The first drill will take place THURSDAY, Feb. 6.

AN ENGLISH LADY, AN ACCOMPLISHED Musician, and speaking Parisian French, wishes to receive two young ladies to board with her and join her French and English family school. Being the only resident pupils, besides a pleasant home, they would meet with unusual facilities for advancing in Music and French, and could remain if desired during the holidays. Terms moderate, and City references given. Address L. G. S., Post-office, Babylon, L. I.

A FEW SCHOLARS RECEIVED FOR instructions upon piano by a lady who has had greatest advantages and experience; best references, City and elsewhere. Inquire or address "G," at Union Theological Seminary, No. 9 University-place, or at No. 153 (new No.) East 27th-st.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT "HILLSIDE," NORWALK, CONN.—Home comforts, constant care and thorough instruction. Pupils received at any time. Can remain during vacations if desired. For circulars address Dr. J. C. FITCH, Principal.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector. A French and English Church School for ladies, generously sustained and moderately expensive; the next session opens on the 29th of January. For the prospectus address the Rector.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—FOR THE most thorough, extensive and accomplished education of young ladies, at a moderate cost. Next session begins Feb. 6. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING-SCHOOL for Boys, Jersey Lycoming Company, Pennsylvania, $200 per year. A home for good boys, and thorough in discipline and instructions. For catalogue address
F. DONLEARY LONG, A. M., Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, AT MAPLEWOOD, Pittsfield, Mass.—Widely known for its superior facilities and location. Commences its next session March 5, 1868. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGlish boarding school for young ladies, Irvington, Westchester County, New-York. The second session begins Feb. 3.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from the City, location healthful; teaching thorough. Principal O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

GOLDEN-HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

SCHOOL FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN at No. 28 East 28th-st., near Madison-av.

TEACHERS.

PRIVATE TUITION IN ALL THE branches of a liberal, practical and classical education, either in classes or separately, by the hour.
O. W. CLIFTON, A. M., No. 1,193 Broadway.

CONSTANT DEMAND FOR GOOD TEACHers at "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," 430 Broome-st., N. Y. Principals and Assistants should make early application. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
THE CURTAIN RISES PRECISELY AT 7:30 AND THE ENTIRE PERFORMANCE TERMINATES AT 10:50 O'CLOCK.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
HOUSES COMPLETELY CROWDED.
SATURDAY, Feb. 1, 1868.
TWO PERFORMANCES.
AFTERNOON AT 1—EVENING AT 7¾,
will be presented an entirely
NEW FAIRY SPECTACULAR EXTRAVAGANZA,
in Prologue and four acts, by James Mortimer, entitled
THE WHITE FAWN,
in which will appear JARRETT & PALMER'S celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.
The piece produced with everything new and after a preparation of many months, at a cost of
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS,
INCREASED ORCHESTRA AND FULL CHORUS,
A CAST of rare excellence.
A GRAND BALLET of seventy finished artists.
PROLOGUE—THE KINGDOM OF BELLS.
ACT 1—THE YELLOW EMPIRE.
ACT 2—THE KINGDOM OF FISHES.
ACT 3—THE KINGDOM OF AIKA.
ACT 4—Revealing the
BRIGHT REALMS OF THE DRAGON FLY.
AN ENCHANTING SCENE OF GORGEOUS
SPLENDOR, UNAPPROACHABLE IN
EXQUISITE BEAUTY AND FASCINATION.
A GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1 o'clock. Seats secured six days in advance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—TO-DAY.

JAMES E. HAYES..........LESSEE.
G. L. FOX..........STAGE MANAGER.
C. W. TAYLEURE..........BUSINESS MANAGER.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.
AND LAST { ONE HUNDREDTH / ONE HUNDREDTH / ONE HUNDREDTH } PERFORMANCE.
of the exquisite fairy romance,
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
BY WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE.

This now memorable triumph will be withdrawn after its ONE HUNDREDTH CONSECUTIVE PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT, crowned with a richer popular success (it is quite safe to assert,) than has ever before attended a Shakespearean production in any city of the world; and honored with the unqualified approbation of the entire Press of New-York and Brooklyn, as the most graceful and beautiful spectacle ever offered in the Metropolis. It is needless to express here the pride and gratification of the management in being associated with a success thus eminently distinguished and complete.

Mr. G. L. FOX..........as..........BOTTOM
LAST MIDSUMMER-DREAM MATINEE TO-DAY.
MATINEE begins at 1½; EVENING at 8.
MONDAY, FEB. 3, the peerless
Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL as FANCHON.
Supported by
Mr. J. W. COLLIER and A GREAT CAST.
NEW SCENERY by MINARD LEWIS.
Box sheet now open. Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 1,
will be presented the comic drama of
"OURS."

Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. A. W. YOUNG, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. J. W. LEONARD, Mr. W. R. POPE, Mr. T. J. WARD, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss FANNY MORANT, Miss KATE RANOE and Miss TIMONY.

MONDAY, Feb. 3..........THE WONDER
TUESDAY, Feb. 4..........."OURS"
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5..........."OURS"
THURSDAY, Feb. 6, THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
FRIDAY, Feb. 7..........."OURS"
SATURDAY, Feb. 8..........."OURS"
Doors open at 7¼ o'clock. Performance commences at 8.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE,

No. 728 Broadway.
TO-NIGHT,
THE PICKWICK PAPERS
by
Charles Dickens
Including
MR. BOB SAWYER'S LITTLE PARTY
and
THE TRIAL OF BARDELL vs. PICKWICK.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY at 2.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.

THIS SATURDAY TWO LOTTA PERFORMANCES,
LOTTA. LOTTA. LOTTA.
MATINEE AT 1½. | EVENING, AT 7¾.
FIRST | THE CHARMING
LOTTA | LOTTA.
MATINEE. | Dickens'
LITTLE NELL. | LITTLE NELL.
Seats secured from 8 till 6, six days in advance.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Last nights of Mr. and Mrs. E. BLANCHARD.

WATCHMAN AND HIS DOGS. Mr. and Mrs. BLANCHARD, and the DOGS CARLO AND NERO.	Pantomine DON JUAN. Mr. and Mrs. BLANCHARD. JEVENI. BOLLAS.	CLOG MATCH. DICK SANDS, B. GOLDSMITH, and W. ASHCROFT. SONG, SAM COLE.

MONDAY—Mr. E. EDDY.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

GRAND CONCERT, SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, 8 o'clock.
GRAND REHEARSAL, FRIDAY, Jan. 31, at 3 P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Overture, "Jessonda."..........Spohr
Concerto—Piano..........R. Schumann
MR. S. B. MILLS.
GRAND CHORAL SYMPHONY,
(Beethoven.)
HARMONIC SOCIETY, 250 VOICES.
F. R. RITTER..........Director
ORCHESTRA, 100 PERFORMERS.
SOLOISTS:
Mrs. H. M. SMITH, (of Boston,) Soprano.
Miss E. J. MAYER, Contralto.
Mr. W. J. HILL, Tenor.
Mr. M. DUSCHNITZ, Basso.
Herr CARL BERGMANN..........Conductor
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., Pres't.
D. SCHAAD, Sec'y.

LEUTZE'S "ELAINE."

Nehlig's—"The Quarrel,"
Hardenbrook's "Marines,"
Bispham's "Dogs" and "Cattle,"
Rossiter's "Landscapes,"
Fagnani's "Toilet,"
Farrar's "Mount Tom,"
McEntee's "Hudson River,"
Washington's "Under the Trees."
Now on view, free, day and evening. See adv't.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of HULL, HOLMES, INGERSOLL & CO. is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the late firm will be closed up at the store of HULL, INGERSOLL & CO., the successors of the late firm at No. 52 Walker-st., New-York City.
HULL, HOLMES, INGERSOLL & CO.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1868.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

Notice is hereby given that the limited partnership of HULL, HOLMES, INGERSOLL & CO., composed of the undersigned as general and special partners, is dissolved by mutual consent.
E. W. HULL, }
CHARLES A. HOLMES, } General
JARED M. INGERSOLL, } Partners.
THEODORE A. WRIGHT, }
E. T. TEFFT, Special Partner.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by the undersigned, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York. That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is HULL, INGERSOLL & CO. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the importing, jobbing, buying and selling dry-goods, woolens, cloths, and such articles as are usually dealt in by wholesale dealers in woolen goods. That the names of all the general and special partners interested in the said business are: ELMER W. HULL, JARED M. INGERSOLL, THEODORE A. WRIGHT, ALBERT G. SMITH and ERASTUS T. TEFFT.

That the said ELMER W. HULL is a general partner, and his place of residence is the City and County of New-York; and that the said JARED M. INGERSOLL is also a general partner, and his place of residence is the City and County of New-York; and that the said THEODORE A. WRIGHT is also a general partner, and his place of residence is at Morrisania, in the County of Westchester, New-York; that the said ALBERT G. SMITH is also a general partner, and his place of residence is Jersey City, in the State of New-Jersey; that the said ERASTUS T. TEFFT is a special partner, and his place of residence is in the City of New-York.

That the amount of capital which said special partner ERASTUS T. TEFFT has contributed to the common stock of said copartnership is the sum of $25,000. That the period at which said partnership is to commence is the 1st day of February, 1868, and the period at which it will terminate is the 1st day of February, 1870.
ELMER W. HULL,
JARED M. INGERSOLL,
THEODORE A. WRIGHT,
ALBERT G. SMITH,
General Partners.
ERASTUS T. TEFFT,
Special Partner.
DATED Feb. 1, 1868.
AMOS G. HULL, Attorney.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the firm name of WHITTEMORE & MOTT, for the purchase and sale, on commission, of stocks, bonds, government securities and gold.

Office (until May 1) at No. 13 Broad-st.
E. P. WHITTEMORE.
Member New-York Stock Exchange.
WM. F. MOTT, Jr.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1868.

No. 50 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH me in business, Mr. THOMAS B GRAHAM, of the New-York Gold Exchange, under the firm name of A. G. CROME & CO. A. G. CROME.

THE UNDERSIGNED tender their services to merchants, bankers and others in the purchase and sale of stocks, gold and Government securities.
A. G. CROME & CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into a copartnership under the firm name of KNAPP & BURDETT, for the transaction of a commission business in stocks, bonds, &c.

Office Nos. 19 New-st. and 64 Broadway.
SHEPHERD KNAPP, Jr.,
JESSE B. BURDETT,
Member of the New-York Exchange.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HITHERTO existing between the subscribers under the firm of W. R. POWELL & CO. expiring this day by limitation, notice is hereby given that the same is renewed.
W. R. POWELL,
JNO. R. POWELL.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of H. V. BUTLER & SON, for the purpose of transacting a paper commission business, and are at present located at No. 61 Chambers-st., New-York.
H. V. BUTLER.
H. V. BUTLER, Jr.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1868.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED TO our firm THEO. W. MORRIS and ANDREW H. SCHANCK, and will continue to import French window, bar, picture and plate glass under the firm name of D. S. SCHANCK & SONS.
D. S. SCHANCK & SON, 45 and 47 Chambers-st.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

CHAS. WINFIELD ARMOND HAS AN interest in our firm from this date.
PAUL J. & ALEX. ARMOND.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.... Washington, Friday, Jan. 31.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from EDWIN M. STANTON, transmitting, in compliance with law, a list of the contracts made by the Board of Officers of Engineers last year.

Also, a joint resolution from the Ohio Legislature, rescinding its approval of the Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. SHERMAN denied that the resolutions spoke the voice of the people of Ohio. A little more than a year ago they had adopted the constitutional amendment proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress by a majority of about 26,000, electing fourteen Republicans out of nineteen members. They had never reconsidered that decision, and the present resolutions were the voice of a partisan majority, elected by a minority of the people, so that they were contrary to the expressed will of the people. The amendment of the Thirty-ninth Congress would be voted for to-day, if submitted, by a majority of 100,000, and he and his colleague could testify that the people considered that it had been placed beyond the future action of the Legislature. The State of Ohio had felt that they ought to place their Constitution in harmony with the Reconstruction act of Congress, and presented an amendment to the State Constitution proposing to strike out the word "white." Unfortunately, perhaps, they connected it with a proposition to disfranchise deserters, and submitted both in one amendment to the people of Ohio. After an earnest canvass, the Republicans, taking grounds that to be consistent they should show an example of enfranchisement, the proposition received 217,000 votes more than ever before given to a similar one. He and his colleague had expected some defection; but he regarded it as one of the proudest acts of his life, and which he never would regret, that he had been willing to abide the issue and go before the people of Ohio in favor of equal and impartial suffrage, without respect to color or condition. But it being a proposition on which all prejudices of the people could rally, coupled with the unpopularity of disfranchisement of deserters, many of whom were really patriotic citizens, and had remained in the army until the war was nearly ended, the Democratic Party elected a majority of the Legislature. He was convinced that but for that disfranchising clause the amendment would have been carried; but beyond that, he doubted not, if the question of universal suffrage was separately submitted to them at the proper time, it could be adopted. Another objection that had operated against the adoption of the amendment, was that their Constitution was to be revised in 1871, and it was unnecessary to amend now. But no one dreamed that the Legislature then elected would assume to recall the action on the Constitutional Amendment. He was willing to submit the question on its merits to the people, and the time would not be long when a revisal of this decree could be obtained. So far as he knew there was no division in the Republican Party in regard to the Reconstruction measures of Congress—an issue that adversaries had carefully avoided. He said the resolutions under consideration were rushed through without debate, and he presented a remonstrance from Republican members against the manner in which those resolutions had been forced on the Legislature.

Mr. SUMNER said the authors of the resolutions had accomplished nothing but to exhibit their own blind prejudices. There was no provision in the Constitution for the withdrawal of the assent of a State once given. He believed a State could no more do that than it could withdraw from the Union, of which latter proposition there was no question. Happily, however, this extraordinary effort was absolutely impotent, the Constitutional Amendment having already become part of the Constitution. The Secretary of State had already notified them of its ratification by twenty States, excluding Ohio. Maine and another State had since given their assent, making twenty-two States in all—more than three-fourths of the States that now have Legislatures, and the requirement of the Constitution was, therefore, met. The amendment was originally proposed by a two-third vote of Congress, composed of the representatives of the loyal States, and was now ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the same loyal States, whose representatives originally proposed it. If they were powerful enough to propose it, they were powerful enough to adopt it, and the act of the Legislature of Ohio was absolutely *brutum fulmen*, and could have no effect but to disclose their character.

Mr. JOHNSON said the Senator was doubtless right in saying the amendment had been adopted by the necessary number of States, according to the action of Congress, but there was difference of opinion, which had been fully stated during the recent debate on the other proposition, that a State cannot withdraw an assent once given. If the Southern States had been States throughout the war, and are now within the meaning of the Constitution, then the amendment had not been adopted. He would not express any decided opinion on whether a State's assent once given could be withdrawn. His present impression was that it could not; as otherwise a State once assenting to a proposition, was so bound that it could not ten or fifteen years afterward reconsider its action. It was a question, however, that would be considered by the Judiciary Committee. His mind was open to better judgment or information, and if satisfied that his opinion was erroneous, he would of course concur in the contrary opinion.

Mr. SUMNER referred to the language of the Constitution to show that the requirement was ratification by three-fourths of the Legislatures of the several States, not ratification by three-fourths of the States. If there were States without Legislatures they could have no voice in the matter. He therefore insisted that the present ratification was complete. But unwilling that his argument should stand alone, he introduced what he characterized as the authority of the best living writer on jurisprudence in the country, viz., Bishop on Criminal Law. Discussing the question whether the Constitutional amendments abolishing slavery have been adopted in a Constitutional manner, he said they both stood on the same bottom, having been proposed by Congress in the same way, each by a vote of two-thirds of the Representatives of loyal States. After the reading of the quotation, Mr. JOHNSON said that however correct the reasoning might be, the Senator was aware that different opinions existed inside and outside of Congress; and in regard to the arguments cited, he did not know but the gentleman had been convinced by the arguments of the Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. SUMNER,) and, without intending disparagement to Mr. BISHOP, he (Mr. JOHNSON) would rather yield to the authority of the Senator than to that of the books.

THE TENURE OF OFFICE BILL.

On motion of Mr. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, the Senate then took up the bill in addition to the act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices.

The question was on Mr. SUMNER's amendment, providing that the bill shall not do away with the foreign agents of the State Department.

Mr. PATTERSON moved to substitute an amendment providing that such agents shall not exceed five in number, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the State Department.

Mr. SUMNER thought that the number should not be restricted to five.

Mr. PATTERSON thought that should be enough for the secret service of this Government. He denounced the system of employing agents on account of political services.

Mr. SUMNER suggested laying over the bill until Monday, and that in the meantime they could inquire at the State Department as to the necessary number.

Mr. ANTHONY opposed such restrictions on the part of Congress.

Mr. GRIMES thought it time Congress resumed control of the matters properly waived during the war.

The amendment was further opposed by Messrs. CONNESS and CAMERON, who said if we had no agent abroad, we should not be called upon to pay Russia $7,500,000, and other amounts by these other countries, to suit the ambition of the Secretary of State.

The morning hour having expired, the bill was laid aside.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, an adjournment to Monday was provided for.

MEMORIALS AND PETITIONS.

Mr. MORGAN presented a preamble and resolutions of the Common Council of Rochester, N. Y., in regard to the rights of naturalized citizens. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. THAYER presented a petition of the citizens of the District of Columbia, praying the right of electing delegates to Congress and all other officers, including members of the Levy Court. Referred to the Committee on the District.

Mr. JOHNSON gave notice that on Monday he would press a vote in the case of Mr. THOMAS, Senator-elect from Maryland.

THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The supplementary Reconstruction Bill was again taken up, and

Mr. HOWE addressed the Senate. After regretting that his speech had been delayed until the chiefs of the Republican Party having spoken, there was no enemy left to meet; he said, what little political character he had achieved, had come from observing and avoiding the shoals and shifting currents with which his colleague had got entangled. He thought he had thus obtained some reputation for political sagacity. The only two points their opponents dared make against the Republican Party were, first, negro enfranchisement, and second, that they opposed the Lincoln and Johnson policy. It was of interest to examine that Senator's views, as he made them a pretext for deserting his former principles. He quoted from Mr. DOOLITTLE's remarks in regard to what he saw in the proposed measure, and said it reminded him of Sir BOYLE ROCHE's remarks in the Irish Parliament, "Mr. Speaker, I smell a rat. I see him floating in the air, but by the blessing of God I will nip him in the bud." [Laughter.] Upon what evidence did the Senator charge the Republican Party with desertion of their color and their kind? They proposed to enfranchise the colored race. The effect of this enfranchisement will not be to make that race dominant over the whites, for they were not in the majority, and even if they were, they were not actuated by the unscrupulous ambition of the whites. They asked only protection to their rights, not political power. The Senator then read statistics to show that the white voters in the Southern States were far more numerous than the negroes to be enfranchised, and stated that one-third of the whites entitled to vote had refused to register. He quoted the reasons attributed to the Republican Party by his colleague for imposing negro suffrage on the South. *First*—Because the Southern States had refused to ratify the Constitutional Amendment, which refusal he justified on the ground that the amendment disfranchised the leaders and the friends of others not less guilty, and the masses would not be guilty of treachery. He claimed that his colleague was himself guilty of betraying the friends of the party. The second reason attributed for Republican action was that the blacks were loyal and the whites were not. This was met by the assertion that the blacks were disloyal during the war and the majority of the whites were loyal, but dragged into the rebellion. The Senator emphatically denied these assertions and said the negroes had been accustomed to nothing all their lives but to obey the orders of their masters, yet they were stigmatized for being led into the appearance of wrong doing, while the whites were excused. He referred to the example from Roman history of the treatment of LATIUM, cited by his colleague, and said the rebels were treated as fellow-citizens and the citation had no force. The third reason attributed for the policy of the Republican Party by various Senators was, to gain party ascendency. He had no respect for the head or heart of a person capable of making such an assertion. If his party had entertained this purpose there had been nothing to prevent their making overtures to the whites of the South as the President has done. These were the answers to reasons assigned by his colleague himself, who had set upon a windmill of his own manufacture and assailed it furiously. The Senator said his party sought to give the blacks suffrage, because there was no other way under Heaven to make their lives tolerable. Other expedients had been tried, among them emancipation and colonization, as in the case of the slaves in the District of Columbia, which had failed, for they could not be colonized. In 1865 the governments set up by the President had been examined and tested by Congress, who had found them unsafe, and not to be trusted. Then Congress came to the deliberate conclusion that the blacks must have a voice in the Government. Such had always been the Senator's opinion, and such it should be to the end. He denied that the blackmen would ever be safe in the power of their former oppressors, who would always contrive new modes of doing them injustice. Inhuman laws had been enacted by the rebels since the war, and been set aside by the military power. He read an extract from a letter of Mr. MASON, which he said indicated the purpose of the rebels, if restored to power, to reduce the blacks to substantial slavery or exterminate them. The Senator claimed that the only way to qualify the negroes for the ballot was to place it in their hands. He urged that there was the same authority to exercise legislative power over South Carolina as over New-Mexico. Congress had committed the prerogatives of States to certain committees which were not indefeasible. Louisiana, South Carolina, &c., had not the right, during the rebellion, to send Senators here, and if their relations to the Government were then merely disturbed, as the Senator from Indiana said yesterday, why could they have been denied admission? The only answer would have been to say you were in the rebellion, and we revoke the authority we once gave you to have State Governments. If a State had neglected to require its officers to take an oath of allegiance to the United States, the remedy could not have been military force or legal proceedings, but the rescinding such State's authority to have a Government under the clause of the Constitution which gives Congress power to make all laws necessary for enforcing its provisions. The same remedy would alone reach the case of a compact between a State and Foreign Power which was not followed by hostilities or armed resistance. He claimed that the imputation of the Senator from Indiana that Republicans wished to place the garlands of the white soldier on the black, was unfair and untrue. Those with whom the Senator acted had never shown any anxiety about the garlands or the soldiers who wore them.

Mr. HOWE said all on the other side of the Chamber had closed their harangues with terrible threats and prophecies of disaster to the Republican Party in the coming autumn. He did not hear them, but were it so the contest would not then be ended. He said no man could conscientiously go into his closet and pray to his Creator for other objects in this struggle than those for which the Republican Party will vote, and closed by eulogizing its efforts hitherto, charging the Democratic Party with the entire responsibility for the war, and by predicting the success and triumphant vindication of the Congressional policy.

Mr. FERRY obtained the floor on the bill, but on motion of Mr. HARLAN the further consideration was postponed till Monday.

FORMATION OF CORPORATIONS.

The Senate took up the bill to provide for the formation of corporations, and regulating the same, in the District of Columbia, which was discussed by Messrs. JOHNSON, HARLAN, WILLEY, MORRILL, of Vt., and CONKLIN, the latter condemning it as granting an unprecedented license. The bill was amended so as to require the principal offices of corporations to be kept in the District of Columbia, and by making the private property of stockholders, in certain cases, liable to the amount of par value of that stock.

After a further verbal amendment, the bill was passed to a third reading, and Mr. BUCKALEW called for the yeas and nays on its final passage.

There being not more than twenty Senators present, at the suggestion of Mr. JOHNSON, and on motion of Mr. HARLAN, the bill was postponed.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA OFFICERS.

Mr. SUMNER tried to call up the bill to regulate the selection of officers, &c., in the District of Columbia; but, on motion of Mr. HENDRICKS, at 4:25 o'clock, the Senate adjourned to meet on Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. DODGE presented the resolutions of the Supervisors of Polk County, Iowa, in relation to the rights of American citizens abroad, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

REVENUE FRAUDS.

On motion of Mr. BLAINE, the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to furnish information as to the amount of property seized for frauds on the revenue; the amount realized therefrom; the status of pending suits, &c.

TREASURY AGENTS.

Mr. PIKE asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report immediately why he has made no reply to the House resolution of Nov. 31, 1867, relative to the employment of detectives, special agents and special inspectors.

Mr. HOLMAN objected, on the ground that the Secretary had not had sufficient time to answer that inquiry.

OHIO AND THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. EGGLESTON presented the joint resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, withdrawing the ratification of that State to the Constitutional Amendment, refusing the same, and requesting the President of the United States, the presiding officer of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to return to the Governor of Ohio all papers on file with either, giving the assent of the State of Ohio to such proposed amendment of the Constitution.

The joint resolution having been read in full,

Mr. EGGLESTON moved that the resolution be printed and referred to the Judiciary Committee. He said it was doubtful whether the parties called on for such papers had a right to return them to the Governor of Ohio. He also desired to say, in the same connection, that the Legislature of Ohio, in passing such a joint resolution, had gone against the wishes of the people of that State; that there had been recently an election in one of the Congressional Districts there, where that iniquity had been presented before the people, and that the result of the election was partly owing to the action of the Legislature.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, suggested to Mr. EGGLESTON that he would modify his motion so as to instruct the Judiciary Committee to report it on the question of law, whether a State had a right to withdraw its assent.

Mr. EGGLESTON adopted the suggestion, and modified the motion accordingly. He then moved the previous question.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, then addressed the Chair.

The Speaker asked Mr. EGGLESTON whether he withdrew the previous question to allow the gentleman from Pennsylvania to make a remark.

Mr. EGGLESTON declined, saying it was not necessary to speak on the question, as the resolutions spoke for themselves.

Mr. STEVENS said he rose to a question of order. He did not know whether it was too late to object to the reception of the paper.

The Speaker said that it was too late. It had not only been received by unanimous consent, but its reading had been ordered by unanimous consent.

The motion was then agreed to, yeas 110, nays 34.

MILITARY ACADEMY APPROPRIATION.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Military Academy Appropriation bill, (appropriating $303,000,) which was ordered to be printed.

This bill was then referred to the Committee on the Whole on the state of the Union and made the special order for Monday next.

PETITIONS.

Mr. SELYE presented a resolution of the Common Council of Rochester in relation to the rights of American citizens in foreign lands.

This was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. BURLEIGH, of Dakotah, presented memorials of the Legislative Assembly of Dakotah for aid in the construction of railroads.

This was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

INVALID PENSIONS.

On motion of Mr. CLARK, of Kansas, the Committee on Invalid Pensions was instructed to inquire into the expediency of placing the widows and children of the men who were killed in the Lawrence massacre in August, 1863, in the same relation to the Pension laws as if the men had been killed in the service of the United States.

BILL TO CONTINUE THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Mr. ELIOT, from the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs, reported a bill to continue the Freedmen's Bureau.

This was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

The first section provides for continuance of the Bureau for one year after July 16, 1868.

The second section directs the Secretary of War to withdraw the Bureau from the States represented in Congress unless, after consultation with the Commissioner, and upon his own examination, he is satisfied that it should be continued: *Provided*, That the educational division shall not be effected until a suitable provision is made within the State for the education of the children of the freedmen.

The third section permits the Commissioners to apply unexpended balances not required for the due execution of the laws for educational purposes, to be subject to provisions of the law applicable thereto.

The fourth section permits the officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps, or the volunteer service, on duty under the Commission, who have been or may be mustered out of service, to be retained on duty, when required for the proper execution of the law, with the same compensation and authority as now conferred by law on officers of the Bureau of the same grade.

KENTUCKY CONTESTED ELECTION.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Kentucky election case from the Second Congressional District.

The Committee on Resolutions report three resolutions, as follows:

First—That JOHN YOUNG BROWN, having voluntarily given aid, countenance, counsel and encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility against the United States, is not entitled to the oath of office as a Representative in this House from the Second Congressional District of Kentucky, or to hold a seat therein as such Representative.

Second—That SAMUEL E. SMITH, not having received a majority of the votes cast for Representative in this House from the Second Congressional District of Kentucky, is not entitled to a seat therein as such Representative.

Third—That the Speaker be directed to notify the Governor of Kentucky that a vacancy exists in the representation of this House from the Second Congressional District of Kentucky.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, it was ordered that the resolutions be discussed and considered separately.

Mr. DAWES then addressed the House in support of the first resolution, explaining the facts on which it was based. The main and sole evidence against Mr. BROWN is the having written on his own admission a letter dated April 18, 1861, and published in the Louisville *Courier*, May 15, 1861, correcting a report of his remarks at a public meeting, as published in that paper, and saying that what he did say was this: "Not one man or one dollar will Kentucky furnish LINCOLN to aid him in his unholy war against the South. If this Northern army shall attempt to cross our borders we will resist it unto the death, and if one man shall be found in our commonwealth who shall join them, he ought, and I believe will be, shot down before he leaves the State."

Mr. DAWES explained that the defence of Mr. BROWN was, that at the time when that letter was written Kentucky had assumed the position of neutrality between the United States and those engaged in armed hostility thereto, and that the very best Union men of Kentucky had assumed that position, and had sought to bring the State into that position as the very best means of saving it from being drawn into the vortex of the rebellion. The Committee had given to that consideration all the weight it was entitled to, but yet it had come to the conclusion that no other constructions could be given to the letter than its natural tone. The Committee could not regard the letter as written in any neutral sense, for there was in it no word of condemnation of the Southern army. The very idea of neutrality was taken from it by a preceding paragraph, in which BROWN said to the editors of the Louisville *Courier*, "this ambiguous report of my remarks has, I find, been misunderstood by some who have read it, who construe my language to apply to the Government of the Confederate States."

THE COTTON-TAX BILL.

Pending the discussion, Mr. ALLISON made a report from the Conference Committee on the Cotton-tax bill—the amendment agreed upon being the addition of the following clause: "And cotton imported from foreign countries on and after Nov. 1, 1868, shall be exempt from duty." He gave a brief history of the bill, and of the various attempts to reconcile the conflicting views of both Houses on the subject. He said that the Conference Committee on the part of the House did not feel that it could take the responsibility of destroying the bill, for it was palpably evident that this being the third Conference Committee, unless it could agree the Senate would not agree to any further conference. This was the very best proposition that could be obtained. Under it the American producer of cotton would not have the protection he now has (equal to 1½ cents per pound.) It was deemed important by the Committee that the tax be removed, so as to encourage the growth of cotton in 1868, and therefore the report was agreed to, but with the understanding on the part of the House conferees that when the question of tariff came up for adjustment at this session the whole subject could be revived. The conferees had therefore been reluctantly compelled to assent to this proposition.

Mr. BROOKS asked Mr. ALLISON whether the House was to take this bill or nothing.

Mr. ALLISON repeated his belief that if this conference report was not accepted the Senate would not agree to the appointment of a new Conference Committee.

Mr. BROOKS expressed the conviction that, under the circumstances, the House would not be justified in rejecting the report.

Mr. SCHENCK asked that the title of the bill be read.

The Clerk read the title as "a bill to provide for the exemption of cotton from internal taxation."

Mr. SCHENCK remarked that that title told the whole story. The House had passed a bill to repeal the internal taxation on cotton, and the Senate was determined to tack to it that which related to a totally different subject, and was determined that nothing should be done for the grower of American cotton, unless at the same time legislation was resorted to for the benefit of certain American manufactures. It appeared that when the matter was last up in the House, he had made an unlucky remark, in suggesting that if the House would be but decided and firm in a matter where it supposed itself right, he knew of no body more likely to recede than the Senate of the United States. It seemed that that remark had given offence in the Senate, where it had been commented upon and found fault with. He desired now to make an apology to the Senate. He had thought that on sober second thought and after time for reflection the Senate would recede from the ground which it had, as the House believed, wrongly taken; but he saw he was mistaken; he, therefore, retracted the remark and admitted that the Senate was just as mulish and as obstinate as it claimed to be. [Laughter.]

The Speaker, interrupting, stated that that remark was hardly proper. Each House should refer to the other in a parliamentary manner.

Mr. SCHENCK—Then I retract that remark, for I wish to give no offence to our superiors, [Laughter,] or to those at the other end of the Capitol; I only wish to say that the Senate, like the Court, "knows itself," and is more decided than I supposed it to be when an opportunity was afforded.

Mr. SCHENCK went on to show that for the sake of two or three small manufacturers of Surat cotton in this country, chiefly for grain-bags and other coarse requirements, the Senate was refusing to take off the tax on cotton two and a half cents a pound on American cotton, unless those manufacturers were benefited to the extent of four and a half cents a pound currency on their imported cotton. If he should vote to concur with the Senate on this report, he should do so only on the ground on which the gentleman from New-York (Mr. BROOKS) placed it—for the sake of relieving the cotton interest from a burden it could not bear, and he did not know that he was fully justified in going so far. He warned gentlemen on the seaport and all the East who are engaged in manufacture, to take care lest they opened a sluiceway which would introduce consequences that they did not intend. If they opened up this question in reference to the raw materials produced in the interior of the country and in the South, they must not be surprised if hereafter just the same degree of favor extended to the productions of the West and of the South should be measured to themselves. If nothing else than this bill could be got from the Senate, perhaps the House should agree to the report of the Conference Committee. It would be, at least, a great thing to relieve the cotton-producing interest of the country. If the Senate and House should not agree to this bill, he trusted the time was not far distant—not a great many days or weeks—when the Committee of Ways would report a general bill for the revision of the internal tax, into which a remission of the cotton tax could be introduced. It that should be done, and if there were an attempt to engraft upon that bill such a provision as this, he did not know how far that principle might go before they got through.

Mr. BLAINE called the attention of the House to the fact that while the House was by a very large majority in favor of removing the cotton tax, the Senate was in favor of it, if at all, by a very close majority. The removal of the tax on imported cotton was carried in the Senate by the votes of the Senators from the Pacific States, who had got a little manufacturing interest growing up there from the importation of Mexican cotton, and who had made a specific point that they must have that cotton free of duty. There were five or six Senators coming under that class, and if the condition in the bill were not agreed to, the bill could not pass the Senate at all. Those Senators standing right at the gate-way and holding the balance of power would defeat the bill unless their terms were agreed to. It was for the House, therefore, to consider whether it would submit to what it regarded as an injustice, and trust to the future revision of the tariff to reinstate a small tax on imported cotton, or whether it would be as stubborn as the Senate, and let the whole bill die. For himself, opposed as he was to repealing the tariff on cotton, he considered the question of repealing the internal tax to be of much greater and more immediate consequence, and, therefore, finding the Senate thus minded and finding it absolutely under the control of the local pacific interest, he had felt bound in the Conference to yield the point. Referring to the remarks of Mr. SCHENCK, he said he did not think that gentleman was justified in making it an Eastern interest. He did not consider there was any Eastern interest involved or that there was anything like a unanimity of opinion among Eastern men upon the tariff question.

Mr. SCHENCK remarked that he always thought the gentleman (Mr. BLAINE) had come from so far East as to be almost West, and he knew the liberality of his views on matters of this kind. He (SCHENCK) had never before heard of the Mexican cotton.

Mr. PIKE expressed the hope that the House would stand on its dignity and adhere to its position. If the bill thereby failed, that would be a most excellent result.

Mr. BLAINE remarked that his colleague ought to state he was against the cotton tax being taken off.

Mr. PIKE continued to argue that if the bill did fail, then the question would go where it ought to go, into the general bill. He hoped there would be no special legislation in favor of cotton or any other interest. If the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, (Mr. SCHENCK,) intended his remarks as threats of free trade, then he would say to him that he did not favor free trade to its utmost extent, if that was to be established as the policy of the country.

Mr. SCHENCK denied that he had made any threats of free trade. He had only given warning of what would be the consequences of opening the door for certain legislation.

Mr. PIKE considered that it was an implied threat in the line of free trade.

Mr. SCHENCK said it was only an implied threat of the consequences following such legislation, and he left the House to decide whether he had not fairly illustrated his views.

Mr. MAYNARD considered the attempt to fasten this condition on the bill so unjust that he could not give his consent to it.

Mr. COVODE declared his conviction that this was not the time to pass this measure. He had always seen that in doubtful measures it was best to postpone action for a time. This bill proposed a double bonus to a certain class of manufacturers: first, the removal of the internal tax of two and a half cents a pound on cotton, and then the removal of the tariff. He was satisfied that the measure should not pass except in a general bill, and in saying so he spoke both as a cotton buyer and a cotton manufacturer.

Mr. ELA spoke in favor of the report.

Mr. MULLINS followed on the same side.

Mr. MOOREHEAD hoped the House would not yield, but would stand firmly where it had stood all the time.

Mr. KELLEY thought the action of the Senate very injudicious, if not absolutely improper; but so important was the repeal of the cotton tax now, that he would yield to the imperative demand of the Senate, and vote for the Conference report.

Mr. BARNES spoke in favor of the report.

Mr. ALLISON closed the debate, and said that the only reason why he believed there should be a small tariff duty on cotton was that some revenue should be derived from it. That question, however, could be adjusted hereafter. This removal of the tariff on cotton was only to commence on the 1st of November, 1868, so that Congress would have another opportunity of testing the question. It was for that reason he had assented to the Conference report.

The question was taken by yeas and nays, and the Conference report was adopted—yeas 104, nays 43.

The bill now goes to the President.

COMMUNICATIONS PRESENTED.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, in answer to the resolution as to discriminations against soldiers and sailors, in appointments, in the Navy Department. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the proposed sale of stock of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company.

Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, letters from Gov. PEASE and Judge CALDWELL, of Texas, in reference to affairs in that State. Referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Naval Appropriation bill—appropriating $18,096,045. Made the special order for the 18th of February.

Also, the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill—appropriating $1,261,434. Recommitted.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION CASE.

The House resumed the consideration of the Kentucky election case.

The views of Mr. SHELLABARGER, who is at home were submitted in writing, and read from the Clerk's desk, against the admission of Mr. BROWN.

Mr. CHANLER spoke briefly against the report of the Committee; and then, without disposing of the question, and with the understanding that the discussion would be continued to-morrow, the House, at 4 o'clock, adjourned.

Acceptance of the New Maryland Senator.

The Maryland Legislative Committee appointed to notify Hon. WILLIAM T. HAMILTON of his election as United States Senator, visited him on Thursday at Hagerstown. A letter signed by the Committee was read, and Mr. HAMILTON replied as follows, in writing:

GENTLEMEN: Your communication informing me of my election by the General Assembly of Maryland as a Senator of the United States for the term of six years from the 4th of March, 1869, you were pleased to deliver to me in person. In accepting this important trust, allow me to express my deep sense of the distinguished honor conferred upon me by the representatives of the people in Maryland, and that profoundly impressed with the responsibilities attached to the position, especially in view of the present unhappy condition of our beloved country, it shall be my earnest endeavor to merit the great confidence reposed in me by a diligent, faithful and conscientious discharge of duty. Actuated, in common with yourselves and those you represent, solely by considerations for the general good, and the safety and welfare of a once prosperous and united people, be assured that it shall be my constant aim to coöperate with all patriotic men in restoring unimpaired the just and equal relations of all the States under the Constitution, promoting peace and harmony, cultivating friendship and good-will, cherishing the observance of law and order, reviving and reinvigorating our industrial interests, now perishing in the South and languishing in other parts of the Union, and in maintaining and preserving for all time our constitutional form of Government, and with it securing to ourselves and to our posterity all the precious blessings which did always and will still attend its rightful administration. Accept, gentlemen, for yourselves, my sincere thanks for your personal consideration. With great respect, I am your obedient servant,

WM. T. HAMILTON.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SOCIAL SCIENCE FOR THE YOUNG.—Last evening at a meeting of the Association for the Advancement of Science and Art, a paper was read by M. RICHARD LEVERSON on the object and method of imparting to young people a knowledge of the condition of human well-being. The lecturer showed the importance of instructing all classes with regard to the true relations existing between labor and capital, and, in order to bring about this result, advocated the teaching of social science in our schools and colleges. He took the ground that many financial blunders of the past few years would have been avoided had men been made familiar with the principles of political economy in their youth. The speaker then touched upon the method of teaching the science. He would have the pupils find out for themselves the answers to questions, and in no way rely upon suggestions of the teacher. He believed one hour each day devoted to the subject by children eight or nine years of age would be sufficient to commence with. Having mastered the first principles of the science the pupils might extend their inquiries to the more intricate branches, and thus become prepared to engage understandingly in the active pursuits of life. A long discussion followed the reading of the papers, after which the meeting adjourned.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Mr. A. SAWYAN, the French Consul at Richmond, is at the New-York Hotel. Gen. Anson Stager, of Cleveland, and Hon. H. C. Lord, of Cincinnati, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Senator Cole, of California, and Hon. J. B. Judd, of Owego, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. C. W. Woolley, of Cincinnati; Hon. R. R. Sloan, of Sandusky, Hon. W. McClain, of Cincinnati, and Mrs. Gov. Bullock, of Massachusetts, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. John Bigelow, of Highland Falls, is at the Westminster Hotel.

NEW-JERSEY.

DEATH OF AN UNKNOWN MAN FROM APOPLEXY.—About 8 o'clock yesterday morning a German mechanic was found insensible at the ferry-house, foot of Exchange-place, Jersey City, and thence removed to the Police Station. Police Surgeon WATKINS was called in, who decided that the man had been stricken down by an apoplectic fit, and that his case was hopeless, at the same time ordering such remedies as are usual. About half an hour after being taken to the station-house the man died. Deceased was some five feet eight inches in height, about 50 years of age, had dark hair and grey whiskers and moustache. He wore a black overcoat, knit jacket, blue jean jacket, white muslin shirt, grey undershirt, mixed pantaloons and black cap. In his pocket was a knife with the initials "W. A.," a wallet containing Pavonia Ferry tickets, also a paper of lunch consisting of bread and cheese. Coroner WARREN took charge of the body, and will keep it two or three days for identification.

THE TRIAL OF DR. WICKES.—The trial of Dr. I. Z. WICKES, charged with publishing an obscene book—*The Illustrated Medical Counselor*—was continued in the Essex County Court yesterday forenoon. Judge TEESE made a strong charge against the accused. He argued that the plates of medical works on similar subjects, if taken without the context and exhibited as these had been, would be considered obscene. He also referred to the purpose with which the book had been issued, and its difference in this respect from authorized medical works. The case was given to the jury at 11:30 o'clock A. M., and at last accounts they were still out. It is reported that they were divided—seven for conviction and five for acquittal.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 31—5 P. M.

Consols for money and the account close at....93¼@93⅜

The following are the closing quotations for American Securities:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	72¼
Illinois Central Railway Shares	86¾
Erie Railway Shares	49

FRANKFORT, Friday, Jan. 31—5 P. M.

United States Five-twenties for the issue of 1862, 76¼

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Jan. 31—5 P. M.

COTTON—The sales foot up to-day 15,000 bales. at the following closing prices:

Middling Uplands	7⅞d.
Middling Orleans	8⅛d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 43s. 9d. for Mixed Western. Wheat is easier. White California, 16s., and No. 2 Milwaukee Red, 14s. 6d. Barley, 5s. 6d. for American. Oats, 3s. 11d. for American. Peas, 46s. for Canadian. Flour, 37s. 6d. for Western.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 120s. for Winter cured Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 74s. for new Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 52s. 9d. for fine American. Cheese, 52s. for the highest range of fine American. Bacon, 39s. 6d. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 24s. 6d. Rosin, 6s. 3d. for Common Wilmington, and 11s. for fine Pale. Tallow, 43s. 3d. for American. Spirits of Turpentine, 29s. ⅌ cwt. Petroleum, 1s. 2d. for refined.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 31—5 P. M.

Whale Oil, £36 ⅌ 252 gallons; Sperm Oil, £110 ⅌ ton; Linseed Oil, £36 10s. ⅌ ton; Linseed Cakes, £10 10s. ⅌ ton for thin oblong.

ANTWERP, Friday, Jan. 31—5 P. M.

PETROLEUM—43 francs for Standard White.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Friday, Jan. 31.

FLOUR firm; Spring Extras, $9@$9 75. WHEAT quiet and advanced 1c.@1½c.; sales at $2 10 for No. 1, and $2 08½@$2 01 for No. 2. CORN—Old inactive and nominal at [illegible]. No. 1 new moderately active and declined 1c.@1½c.; sales at [illegible]. BARLEY dull and declined [illegible]; sales at $1 65. PROVISIONS firm but less active; [illegible] Mess Pork, $21 75; first-class held at $21 [illegible]; Prime Mess, $16 50; ordinary, $19 50. Sweet Pickled HAMS were active; country, 11½c.; city, 12c. BULK MEATS moderately active; dry salted Shoulders, 7¾c.; [illegible] Rib, 9¾c. English MEATS quiet; Cumberlands, 9¾c.; Short Rib, 10c., loose. LARD advanced ¼c.; prime steam, 11½c.@12¼c. Dressed HOGS in fair demand; [illegible] advanced 5c.; Heavy unchanged, closing steady at $7 [illegible]. LIVE HOGS active and firm, ranging from $5 [illegible]. BEEF CATTLE quiet and unchanged. [illegible] dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat, 84,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 2,600 Dressed Hogs, 26,000 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 2,800 Dressed Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Jan. 31.

FLOUR firmer and higher; Family, $11 25@$11 50. WHEAT firm and quiet; No. 1 Winter, $2 55. CORN [illegible], 82c.@83c. OATS firm at 68c.@69c. RYE, $1 [illegible]. BARLEY in demand; sales 3,000 bushels at $2 [illegible] Prime Fall. MESS PORK, $21 75 offered for City [illegible]. BACON held at 10c for shoulders; 11¾c. for Sides; 12c. for Clear Rib, and 12¾c. for Clear Sides. LARD held at 12¾c.; sales at 13¼c. Beef Cattle dull at $3 50, gross. Hogs in good demand at $7 [illegible]. Gold, [illegible].

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 31.

COTTON—Middlings, 18½c.@18¾c.; sales to-day 4,200 bales; yesterday not quoted, 4,100 bales; receipts, 8,500 bales; exports, 3,451 bales; sales of the week, 28,000 bales; receipts, 22,800 bales; exports, [illegible], 6,800 bales; foreign, 25,150 bales; [illegible]. SUGAR ruling upward; common, 10c.@11c.; fair, 12½c.; choice, 14c.@14½c. MOLASSES active; common, 6[illegible]c.@6[illegible]c.; prime, 80c.@81c. FLOUR firm; the stock of lower grades is light; superfine, holders asking $11; treble Extra, $12 50. CORN—The stock is light; sales, $1 05@$1 07½. OATS firmer at 84c.@85c. PORK—Holders firm at $25. BACON firm—Shoulders, 10¼c.@10½c.; Clear Sides, 13¾c.@14c. LARD—The wholesale market is bare; retailing at 14c. for tierce, and 15c. for keg. Sterling Exchange, 152½@153¼. New-York Sight Exchange, ⅛ ⅌ cent. discount. Gold, 139@139¾.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Friday, Jan. 31.

FLOUR in moderate demand, but the market is unchanged. WHEAT firm but quiet; sales of 2,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 41, and 300 bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring at $2 40. CORN and other grains are nominally unchanged. CORN MEAL, $2 75 ⅌ 100 lbs. MILL FEED unchanged; Shorts, $35; Shipstuffs, $45; Middlings, $46 per ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1 10; to New York, $1; to Albany, 67c.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, Jan. 31.

FLOUR dull but firm; City Double Extra, $9@$9 25; Country, $9 12½. WHEAT dull and lower at $2 08½ for No. 1, and $2 03 for No. 2. OATS nominal at 59c. CORN declined ½c.; New Shelled, 82½c. DRESSED HOGS firm at $7 60@$8 60. RECEIPTS—1,800 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Oats, 700 Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,0 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 200 bbls. Pork.

BUFFALO, Friday, Jan. 31.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT inactive and unchanged. CORN dull and lower; sales of 3 cars of new, on the track, at $1 04. OATS dull and unchanged. RYE nominal. BARLEY firm; asking $2 for Canada. MESS PORK firm at $22@$22 50. LARD firm at 13¾c.@14c. DRESSED HOGS dull and unchanged.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Jan. 31.

Eastern BUTTER 33c.@36c., according to quality. FLOUR firm; $8 25 for Extra, $7 50 for Superfine. WHEAT firm at $2 75. Legal tenders 72½.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 31.

Stocks unsettled. Pennsylvania State Fives, 97; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26¾; Reading Railroad, 47¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56¾. Gold, 140¾.

[Advertisement.]

FROM TRUSTWORTHY DATA it has been estimated that at least one-fourth of all persons born in the United States have, at birth, lungs in a tuberculous condition, and in consequence are predisposed to pulmonary complaints; yet it is equally well established that this predisposition need not end in consumption, asthma, or any other lung disease, if due care and watchfulness be observed, and all exciting causes promptly treated as they arise. It is in just such cases DR. D. JAYNE's Expectorant exercises its most beneficial effects, and has produced the largest proportion of its cures. Beside promptly removing coughs and colds, which when left to themselves, are the most common cause of tuberculous development, the expectorant allays any inflamation which may exist, and by promoting easy expectoration cleanses the lungs of the substances which clog them up, and which rapidly destroy when suffered to remain. Sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

If your house has 1,000 windows and doors, they are all connected and disconnected with the Burglar Alarm Telegraph Bell in your bedroom, by the simple touch of one small spring at the bell.

E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Antwerp	Feb. 1	New-York	Liverpool.
France	Feb. 1	New-York	Liverpool.
United Kingdom	Feb. 1	New-York	Glasgow.
Colorado	Feb. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Cella	Feb. 5	New-York	London.
Persia	Feb. 5	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR ASPINWALL.

Arizona	Feb. 1	New-York	Aspinwall.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of Antwerp*, close at the General Post-office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier No. 45 North River.

Mails for South Pacific, Central America, California, &c., by the *Arizona*, close at the General Post-office at 11:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 31—*In steamship Cella, from London and Havre*—Kate Wisler, Phebe Ellis, Agnes Ellis, Robert Ellis, Henry Clayton, Florence Clayton, Eugenie Bessieres, Mary Ann Rogers, T. E. Rogers, M. L. Prevost, Benj. Leon, Fanny Leon, David Leon, Alfred Leon, Harry Leon, Jordan Leon, Ingaus Leon, Marshall Brown, Richard Bowden, Carl Kuller, Henry Becker, Bernard Stoltz, John Cientas, and 137 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 11 | Sun sets.... 5 18 | Moon sets.... 12 05

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..12 28 | Gov. Island. 1 17 | Hell Gate.... 2 39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Jan. 31.

Cleared.

Steamships City of Antwerp, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool, John G. Dale; United Kingdom, (Br.,) Donaldson, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; James T. Brady, Patterson, Buenos Ayres, Arthur Leary; Moneka, Shackford, Charleston, Wheeler & Linnard; Yazoo, Hodges, Norfolk, N. L. McCready & Co.

Ship Fawn, Nelson, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.

Barks Damon, Wilkins, Buenos Ayres, R. W. Ropes & Co.; E. A. Cochran, Swazey, Cardenas, R. P. Buck & Co.; American Eagle, Harford, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.; Reina del Sud, (Br.,) Robinson, Montevideo and St. Mary's, Ga., Winchester & Leeds.

Brigs Giove, (Ital.,) Collars, Palermo, Lawrence, Giles & Co.; B. Smith, (Br.,) Morris, Cienfuegos, Peniston & Co.; Warrior, (Br.,) Davis, St. Kitt's, Miller & Houghton.

Schooners Ricardo Barros, Freeman, Mayaguez, B. J. Wenberg; Maggie P. Smith, Grace, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; J. M. Richards, Wright, New-Haven, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Sloop Reindeer, Rose, Bridgeport, Conn., J. N. Briggs & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Cella, (Br.,) Gleadle, London Jan. 3 and Havre 8th, with mdse. and 162 passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. From Jan. 11 to 22d had continuous N. W. gales and heavy head sea. Had one birth on the passage.

Steamship Saratoga, King, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Hatteras, Couch, Richmond and City Point, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamship Carroll, Hudgins, Baltimore, with mdse. to Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co.

Steamer Vicksburg, Burton, Providence.

Steamer Thetis, Waldon, Providence.

Steamer Doris, Almy, Bristol.

Steamer Oceanus, Davis, Providence.

Schr. Richmond, Moore, Elizabethport, with iron pipes.

Schr. Zeyla, Howes, Baltimore 9 ds., with coal to S. Crowell & Sons.

Schr. Louisa Fraser, Stillman, Baltimore, for Jersey City.

Schr. Albert Field, Pettit, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Mont, (Br.,) Aeverman, Cornwallis, N. S.

WIND—At sunset, N. N. W., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 31—Arr. steamer McClellan, from Baltimore.

Also arr. steamer Kensington, from New-Orleans.

The British ship N. Mosher, from Liverpool for Boston, which was abandoned at sea, and subsequently found by the wreckers, has been safely taken into Barrington, Nova Scotia.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 31—Arr. schr. Watauga, from Philadelphia; schr. A. E. Cranmer, from Boston.

Sld. steamship E. B. Souder, for New-York; schr. D. B. Warner, for New-York; schr. Shiloh, for Cienfuegos.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 31—Arr. steamship Cleopatra, from New-York; bark Eureka, from Antwerp.

Cld. steamships Gen. Barnes, for New-York; Zodiac, for Boston; ship Kalos, for Liverpool; schr. Moses B. Bramhall, for Boston.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31—Cld. ship Calabar, for Liverpool, with 16,000 sacks of wheat.

NAPOLEON III
HERRING'S SAFES

30,000 FRANCS.

HERRING'S PATENT

CHAMPION SAFES.

AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT

WORLD'S FAIR........LONDON.

WORLD'S FAIR........NEW-YORK.

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE........PARIS.

AND

WINNER OF THE WAGER

OF

30,000 FRANCS!!

($6,000 IN GOLD.)

At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.

The public are invited to call and examine the reports of the jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.

HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN,

No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

FARRELL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia. HERRING & CO., Chicago. HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN, New-Orleans.

No. 546 Broadway.

GRAND POPULAR MOVEMENT

TO ERECT THE

GETTYSBURG ASYLUM

FOR

INVALID SOLDIERS,

UNDER A SPECIAL CHARTER FROM THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, PASSED MARCH 6, 1867.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Trustees held at the Girard House, Philadelphia, on the 9th inst., it was RESOLVED, THAT THE ENTIRE NET PROCEEDS SHOULD BE DEVOTED TO THE ERECTION OF THE ASYLUM. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

PRESIDENT—GEN. JAMES A. BEAVER.
SECRETARY—LIEUT. GEORGE B. BERGEN.
TREASURER—GEN. HORATIO G. SICKEL.

AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

The object of this Association is to provide, by public exertion, a NATIONAL HOME for our disabled soldiers, to erect an asylum for those who in their patriotism have served their country at the expense of their health and happiness, who in the battle for the nation's life were maimed, and are now incapable of working for their own maintenance. France has her Hotel Des Invalides, where rest the ashes of the great Napoleon; England her Greenwich and Chelsea Hospitals, the former being one of the finest architectural structures ever devoted to charity. Russia, Prussia, and in fact nearly all European countries have magnificent retreats for the unfortunate soldiers—Monarchies provide for the alleviation of the suffering caused by war, but free, prosperous Republican America has no place for her crippled and sick soldiers but the county poor-house, or the sidewalks of her crowded cities. These noble patriots left happy homes to save our common country in the hour of her deep distress. We pledged to them our lasting gratitude, and now those who are dependent look to us in their utter need to redeem those pledges—they have performed their part—we enjoy the result of their sacrifices—we must not be recreant to our obligations. Let us each devote but a single dollar to this purpose, and the Gettysburg Asylum will afford the soldiers a Home and our country will be honored by the noble institution.

THE LAND HAS BEEN PURCHASED

by this Association, and Ten Thousand Dollars have already been paid toward the preservation of the battle-ground—about thirty acres (adjoining the site of General Meade's headquarters) have been set apart for the uses of the Asylum.

READ THE FOLLOWING CARDS:

We hereby certify that we have examined the diamond goods, pearls, emeralds, rubies and other precious stones, as described in the list, and find them all genuine.

HENLE BROS.,
Diamond Importers, No. 26 Maiden-lane, New-York.
J. HERMANN,
Diamond Setter, No. 391 Broome-st., New-York.

Having perfect confidence in the integrity of your enterprise, and heartily indorsing your noble object, it affords me pleasure to tender you gratuitously the use of my show-window for the display of your diamonds.

JOHN N. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

From the Postmaster-General of the United States.

I recommend to all Postmasters that they shall aid this truly benevolent and patriotic enterprise.

A. W. RANDALL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Whereas, The Supervisors of the Gettysburgh Asylum for Invalid Soldiers, have made due application to John H. Diehl, Collector of Internal Revenue, for the Second Collection District of the State of Pennsylvania, for permission to hold a Gift Festival; and presented to him satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of said Gift Festival will be devoted to charitable uses.

Permission is hereby granted to the said Supervisors to hold such Gift Festival, exempt from all charge, whether from special tax or other duty in respect to said Gift Festival.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1867.

Having labored for three years to erect a home for our Crippled Veterans, and having passed a bill for that purpose in the New-York Legislature incorporating some 100 of our best citizens as directors—but under which bill no action has been had, from that time to this—and knowing the great and crying necessity of the case, the shame of leaving our disabled veterans to starve or beg, I hereby most cordially indorse your enterprise, and it shall have all the aid of my tongue, pen and influence.

Very truly yours,
CHAS. G. HALPINE.

Fully sympathizing with your great object, I tender you, gratuitously, the services of my Full Orchestra on the occasion of your Festival at Irving Hall.

THEODORE THOMAS.

In order to promote public confidence in the highest degree, and for the furtherance of this great object, the Association has decided to place the diamonds on public exhibition in the show-window of the large fur and hat establishment of John N. Genin, No. 513 Broadway, (under the St. Nicholas Hotel,) New-York. The world-renowned yacht *Henrietta* has also been purchased.

There will be 1,200,000 tickets issued at $1 each, admitting the holders to the Fair and both of the

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVALS;

ONE AT
IRVING HALL, NEW-YORK, SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 8, 1868.
AND ONE AT
HORTICULTURAL HALL, PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 22, 1868.

On which latter occasion a Committee of prominent citizens will be selected to associate with the Management in making the distribution, before the audience, at the

PRESENTATION FAIR,

to commence on MONDAY, Feb. 24, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Horticultural Hall.

$641,950 IN VALUABLE PRESENTS

will be distributed among the Ticket-holders, in accordance with the Charter and the following

SCHEDULE OF AWARDS:

No.		
A..1	Present in Greenbacks	$100,000
1..1	Present in Greenbacks	30,000
2..1	Present in Greenbacks	30,000
3..1	Yacht, the Famous *Henrietta*	50,000
4..1	Diamond Necklace, 48 Brilliants	30,000
5..1	Diamond Brooch and Ear-Rings, (all Large Diamonds)	25,000
6..1	Diamond Brooch and Ear-Rings, (all Large Diamonds)	25,000
7..1	Diamond Brooch and Ear-Rings	15,000
8..1	Diamond Necklace, 28 Brilliants, Star Setting	8,000
9..1	Diamond Necklace, 29 Brilliants	7,000
10..1	Diamond Cross, set in Silver, (Large Diamonds)	7,000
11..1	Diamond Slide, 15 Brilliants	6,000
12..1	Diamond Cluster Brooch	5,600
13..1	Diamond Cluster Brooch	5,000
14..1	Diamond and Pearl Cameo Bracelet, Brooch and Ear-Rings	5,000
15..1	Diamond Single Stone Ring	4,000
16..1	Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
17..1	Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
18..1	Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
19..1	Diamond Cluster Brooch and Ear-Rings	4,000
20..1	Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
21..1	Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
22..1	Diamond Single Stone Scarf Pin	4,000
23..1	Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
24..1	Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
25..1	Diamond Single Stone Ring	3,500
26..1	Diamond Emerald Cluster Brooch	3,500
27..1	Pearl Necklace	3,500
28..1	Pair Diamond Single Stone Ear-Rings	3,500
29..1	Diamond Cross	3,000
30..1	Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
31..1	Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
32..1	Pair Diamond Single Stone Ear-Rings	3,000
33..1	Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
34..1	Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
35..1	Pair Diamond Single Stone Studs	3,000
36..1	Diamond Brooch, (in Silver)	3,000
37..1	Diamond Cluster Brooch	3,000
38..1	Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
39..1	Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
40..1	Diamond Cluster Brooch	2,500
41..1	Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,500
42..1	Diamond and Emerald Brooch	2,500
43..1	Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,500
44..1	Pearl Breast-Pin, Ear-Rings and Head Ornament	2,500
45..1	Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,500
46..1	Diamond Cross	2,500
47..1	Diamond and Emerald Ornament	2,500
48..1	Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,500
49..1	Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,000
50..1	Diamond Cluster Stem Pin	1,500
51..1	Single Stone Diamond Ring	1,500
52..1	Diamond Cross	1,500
53..1	Pair Diamond Cluster Ear-Rings	1,500
54..1	Diamond Single-Stone Ring	1,500
55..1	Diamond Single-Stone Stud	1,500
56..1	Diamond Bracelet	1,500
57..1	Diamond Single-Stone Ring	1,500
58..1	Diamond Cluster Ring	1,500
59..1	Camel's Hair Shawl	1,500
60..1	Choice Emerald Stud	1,500
61..1	Single-Stone Ring	1,500
62..1	Single-Stone Pin	1,500
63..1	Cluster Brooch	1,500
64..1	Diamond Single-Stone Pin	1,500
65..1	Pair Diamond Single-Stone Ear-Rings	800
66..1	Diamond Single-Stone Ring	800
67..1	Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring	800
68..1	Diamond Cluster Bracelet, Ear-Rings and Pin	800
69..1	Camel's Hair Shawl	800
70..1	Diamond and Ruby Three-Stone Ring	800
71..1	Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring	800
72..1	Diamond Cluster Brooch	800
73..1	Pair Diamond Cluster Studs	600
74..1	Gentleman's Gold Watch and Heavy Chain	600
75..1	Diamond Single-Stone Ring, Star Setting	500
76..1	Diamond and Garnet Cluster Ring	500
77..1	Diamond Single-Stone Pin	500
78..1	Emerald Knob	500
79..1	Pair Diamond and Ruby Ear-Rings	500
80..1	Diamond Cluster Ring	400
81..1	Diamond and Emerald Stem Pin	400
82..1	Ladies' Diamond Set Watch	400
83..1	Diamond Single Stone Ring	350
84..1	Gold Watch	300
85..1	Diamond and Opal Ring	250
86..1	Diamond Single-Stone Stud	150
87..1	Diamond Single-Stone Ring	150
88..1	Diamond Three-Stone Ring	150
89..1	Diamond Single-Stone Stud	150
90..1	Pearl Scarf Pin	150
91..1	Diamond Cluster Ring	150
92..1	Diamond Single-Stone Ring	150
93..1	Gentleman's Diamond and Amethyst Ring	150
94..1	Diamond Cluster Pin	100
95..1	Cameo and Pearl Brooch and Ear-Rings	100
96..1	Cameo Brooch	100
97..1	Diamond Single-Stone Ring	100
98..1	Diamond Cluster Ring	100
99..1	Ladies' Gold Watch	100
100..1	Coral Brooch and Ear-Rings	100
101..1	Pair Garnet Sleeve Buttons	100
102..1	Gold and Pearl Scarf Pin	50
103..1	Emeral Scarf Pin	50
104..1	Emerald Scarf Pin	50
105 to 1,104	One thousand Copies of the Splendidly illustrated Presentation Work, entitled the "Tribute Book," at $20 each	20,000
1,105 to 2,104	1,000 Photograph Albums at $5 each	5,000
	Also, 120,000 Cash Presents, $1 each	120,000

Making in the aggregate 122,104 Presents, valued at....$641,950

HOW TO OBTAIN TICKETS.

Orders may be sent to us in registered letters or post-office orders, in sums from $1 to $25 at our risk. Larger amounts should be sent in drafts or by express, at the following

CLUB RATES.

5 tickets to one address	$4 50	40 tickets to one address	$36 00
10 tickets to one address	9 00	50 tickets to one address	43 50
20 tickets to one address	17 50	100 tickets to one address	85 00

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS AND COMMUNICATIONS TO

GETTYSBURG ASYLUM ASSOCIATION,

NO. 546 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
PHILADELPHIA OFFICE, NO. 1,136 CHESTNUT-ST.
WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I., CORNER GRAND AND 7TH STS.

CURE OF RUPTURE VERIFIED UNDER OATH.

Dr. SHERMAN

In the practice of his method, successfully refutes the general belief that rupture is incurable. The old plan of trying to cure this infirmity by the insupportable, inhuman and barbarous pressure of a truss is set aside as a failure, and his treatment and appliances are a certain guarantee to every patient, in conjunction with his celebrated

RUPTURE

CURATIVE COMPOUND.

Persons interested are respectfully solicited to read the following certificate of Mr. Cabañas:

In June of the year 1863, when for the first time Dr. Sherman visited this village, I was one of the first to consult him, to know if he could cure my large double scrotal Rupture, which I had suffered from for the space of seventeen years. After a close examination, he said, with the application of his anatomical appliance and curative liquid, I could be entirely cured. I thought it impossible to realize his promise, nevertheless I put myself in his hands, and, thank God, all he said and promised was verified in seven months' use of his Curatives, for I found myself entirely cured. Subsequently to the cure, now more than two years and a half, I have attended to my business as a retail grocer, with as much vigor and activity as before I was ruptured. With my consent my photographs were taken by order of Dr. Sherman, in the condition my rupture was in when I consulted him, and its subsequent condition, after treatment, copies of which I have reserved, and will show to any one interested, that they may realize this simple manifestation. After using all the remedies and trusses invented, and finding no relief, I feel under great obligations to Dr. Sherman for having cured me, and perhaps saved me from an early grave. In contemplation of the dangers and annoyances of rupture, I think the man the happiest in the world who places himself in the hands of Dr. Sherman, and receives the same satisfactory results. God preserve him many years, and inspire the afflicted with faith in the efficacy of his curatives.—Cardenas, Jan. 29, 1866.

JUAN BAUSTISTA CABANAS.

This certificate being dated from abroad, that the public may be assured of its truthfulness, I make oath that it is a translation from the original, as handed me in person by Mr. Cabañas. J. A. SHERMAN.

Sworn to before me this 1st day of November, 1867.

CHARLES KYTE, Jr., Notary Public, East River Bank, No. 682 Broadway.

OFFICE, No. 697 BROADWAY, COR. 4TH-ST., where the photographs of Mr. Cabañas and many other persons may be seen, with other evidence of the efficacy of these curatives. Illustrated circulars of persons cured furnished gratis, by mail, on receipt of two three-cent stamps.

PHILIP PHILLIPS & CO.,

NO. 37 UNION-SQUARE, BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
SMITH'S UNRIVALED AMERICAN ORGANS.
Also, Manufacturers of SUPERIOR PIANOS and Publishers of SUNDAY-SCHOOL MUSIC.
Organs to rent by the month.

READ THE

NEW-YORK COURIER,

FOR SUNDAY, Feb. 2, and EVERY SUNDAY.

With the commencement of the 22d year of this old and favorite weekly journal, Mr. DOUGLAS TAYLOR resumes connection with journalism as one of the Editors and proprietors.

A NEW VOLUME!

New Stories, Tales, Poetry, Editorials, Critiques, Reviews,

POLITICAL GOSSIP AND CORRESPONDENCE,

ALL THE BALLS FULLY REPORTED,

Masonic Matters, City Affairs,

News Reports, Art Criticisms, Dramatic Feuilleton.

Fresh! Sparkling! and Interesting!

For "Everybody" in general, and the "Family Circle" in particular. No objectionable matter admitted.

ONLY SIX CENTS A NUMBER.

FOR SALE AT ALL THE NEWS STANDS.

OFFICE, NO. 9 SPRUCE-ST.

JAMES L. SMITH, DOUGLAS TAYLOR, Editors and Publishers.

NOW READY:

The March Number of

THE GREAT ILLUSTRATED COMIC PAPER,

"YANKEE NOTIONS,"

with 39 wide-awake funny pictures,

including a specimen page of

"THE MUCK RAKE and TUB OF BLOODY TRASH,"

with eight telling illustrations.

Sold at all news depots. Price 15 cents.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for one dollar, stamped.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 203, Jan. 31, 1868.
4, 61, 51, 56, 11, 52, 44, 12, 30, 31, 36, 38, 78, 65.
PADUCAH—CLASS, No. 204, Jan. 31, 1868.
61, 59, 26, 57, 6, 71, 31, 7, 25, 39, 12, 37, 42, 30, 62.
STATE LOTTERY—EXTRA CLASS No. 103, Jan. 31, 1868.
70, 43, 5, 60, 29, 16, 18, 74, 75, 33, 35, 12.
STATE LOTTERY—CLASS 104, Jan. 31, 1868.
10, 61, 41, 7, 1, 43, 35, 56, 78, 60, 73, 40.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries, and information given. GALLAGHER & BROTHER, No. 310 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

A.—CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 176 Broadway and 153 Fulton-st.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

REV. DR. CHAPIN WILL DELIVER A dedicatory address at 3 o'clock SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at Brevoort Hall, 54th-st., just west of 3d-av., on the occasion of the first meeting of the Universalist Mission in that place.